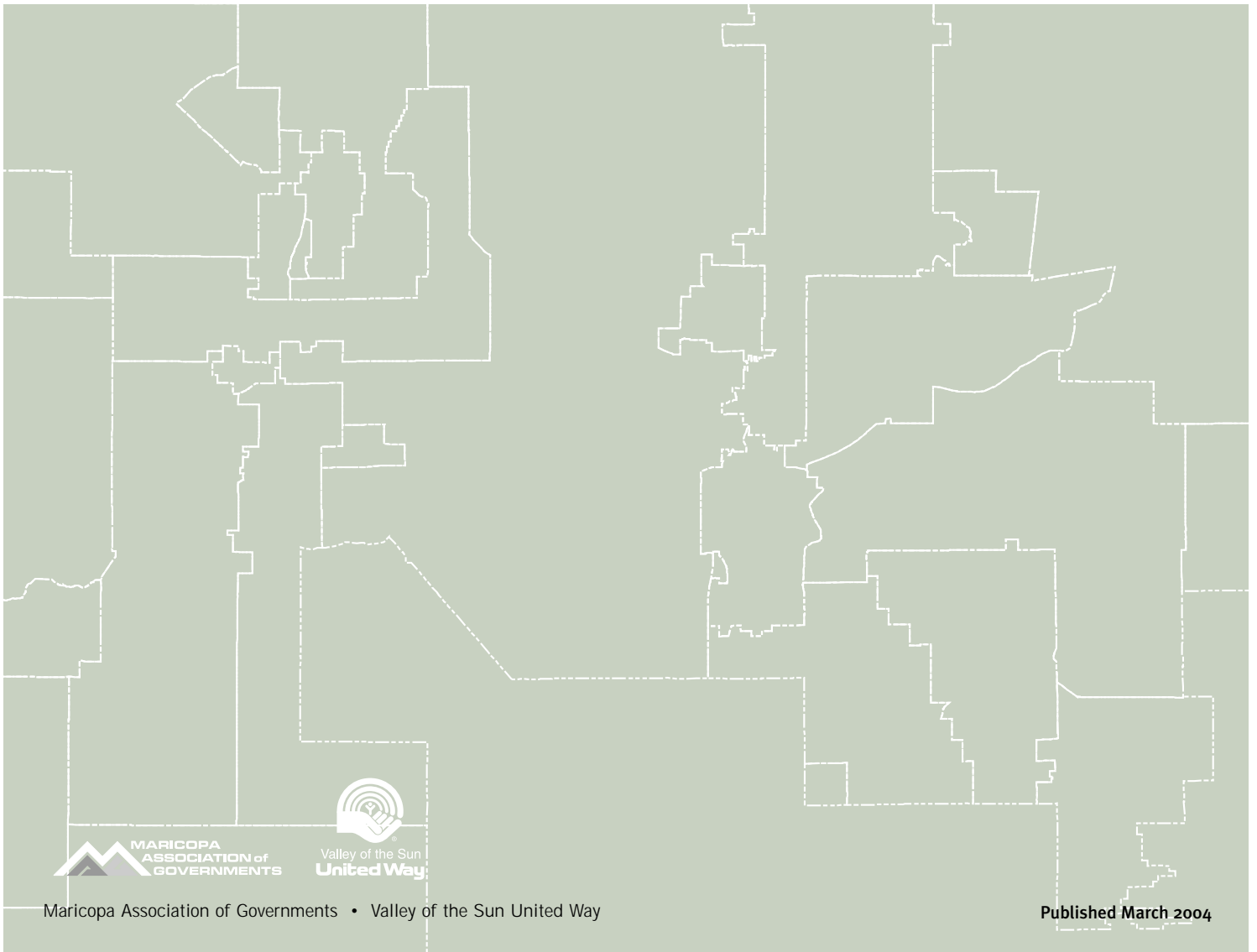
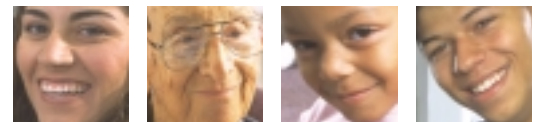


COMMUNITYVITALSIGNS

M A R I C O P A R E G I O N



Maricopa Association of Governments • Valley of the Sun United Way

Published March 2004

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Maricopa Association of Governments and Valley of the Sun United Way would like to give special thanks to **THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC** for printing **COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS**. We appreciate The Arizona Republic's commitment to excellence in our community and their support in providing this snapshot of our community's "vital signs".

*The Arizona Republic printed this publication at no cost to either Maricopa Association of Governments or Valley of the Sun United Way.

We would also like to give a special mention to **AMERICAN EXPRESS** for sponsoring the **COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS** Launch Event. Their generosity made it possible for the public launch of this publication and community dialogue around the data presented.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC



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INTRODUCTION

THE MARICOPA REGION: CULTURE, DIVERSITY AND TRADITION

The Maricopa Region is a rich and diverse area with a wealth of culture and tradition. Among the fastest growing communities in the nation, more than 100,000 additional people make the Valley of the Sun "home" each year.

A warm climate, growing business opportunities and urban amenities draw individuals and families from across the United States. In fact, for approximately 3.4 million people, the Region truly is a great place to live, work and raise a family.

Remarkable growth and development also come with challenges. As a community, we strive for improved education, transportation and social services. Current, high quality economic and demographic data is critical for planners, nonprofits, grantwriters, policymakers, business and community leaders to proactively respond to current and emerging issues.

There is so much to appreciate and learn from our past and even more reason to look forward to our future. Now, our greatest challenge is to make sure we use the data available to plan and make the best decisions for the Region... today, tomorrow and into the future.

COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS

COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS is a partnership between Valley of the Sun United Way and the Maricopa Association of Governments. This partnership collects data from numerous sources and makes it available to the community.

This report presents selected data in an organized format. Readers are encouraged to draw their own conclusions by evaluating the data in this report. Ideally, planners, residents, organizations and policy makers will utilize this data to make informed policy decisions for our communities.

Census 2000 data allows an accurate comparison among regions so it is the standard for data used in this report. However, where Census data is not available or more recent data is available, other sources of information may be used.

MESSAGES



WENDY FELDMAN-KERR

*Mayor of Queen Creek,
Chair, Maricopa Association of Governments
Regional Council*

"I am gratified that MAG is able to contribute to this partnership by providing its considerable technical expertise. This publication will provide background information to key leaders about what this region looks like, and allow them to utilize the data to make informed decisions in developing services to address human services needs."



STEVE WHEELER

*Chair, Board of Directors,
Valley of the Sun United Way*

"Valley of the Sun United Way's mission is to improve lives by mobilizing the caring power of our community. This publication helps us work toward achieving that mission by identifying the needs that are so prevalent in our community. We encourage business leaders, legislators and the non-profit community to utilize the data provided to understand our community better and make planned decisions that will make our community stronger."



DENNIS CAHILL

*City Council Member of Tempe,
Chair, Maricopa Association of Governments
Human Services Coordinator Committee*

"A key mission at MAG is to provide information to local governments and the greater community to assist policy makers in making strategic decisions. This publication extends the scope of that mission by providing data in a way we haven't before, through visual snapshots, that will help address the complex issues facing the residents of this region."



PAUL LUNA

*President,
Valley of the Sun United Way*

"We are proud to partner with Maricopa Association of Governments on this important community project. Our partnership is committed to making our community stronger by helping us identify specific needs. We hope this publication will be of great value as we all work together to improve the Maricopa Region."

COMMUNITYVITALSIGNS

MARICOPA REGION

Published March 2004



VALLEY OF THE SUN UNITED WAY

Valley of the Sun United Way is committed to investing for impact throughout the Valley of the Sun. Our mission is to improve lives by mobilizing the caring power of our community. And through our partnerships with local non-profits delivering quality services to people in need every day, we are collectively building a stronger, more caring community.

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MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) is a Council of Governments that serves as the regional agency for the metropolitan Phoenix area. MAG provides a regional forum for analysis, discussion and resolution of issues including the areas of transportation, air quality, environment, regional development and human services.

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A NOTE ON MAPS IN THIS PUBLICATION

MAP CONTENT AND DESCRIPTION

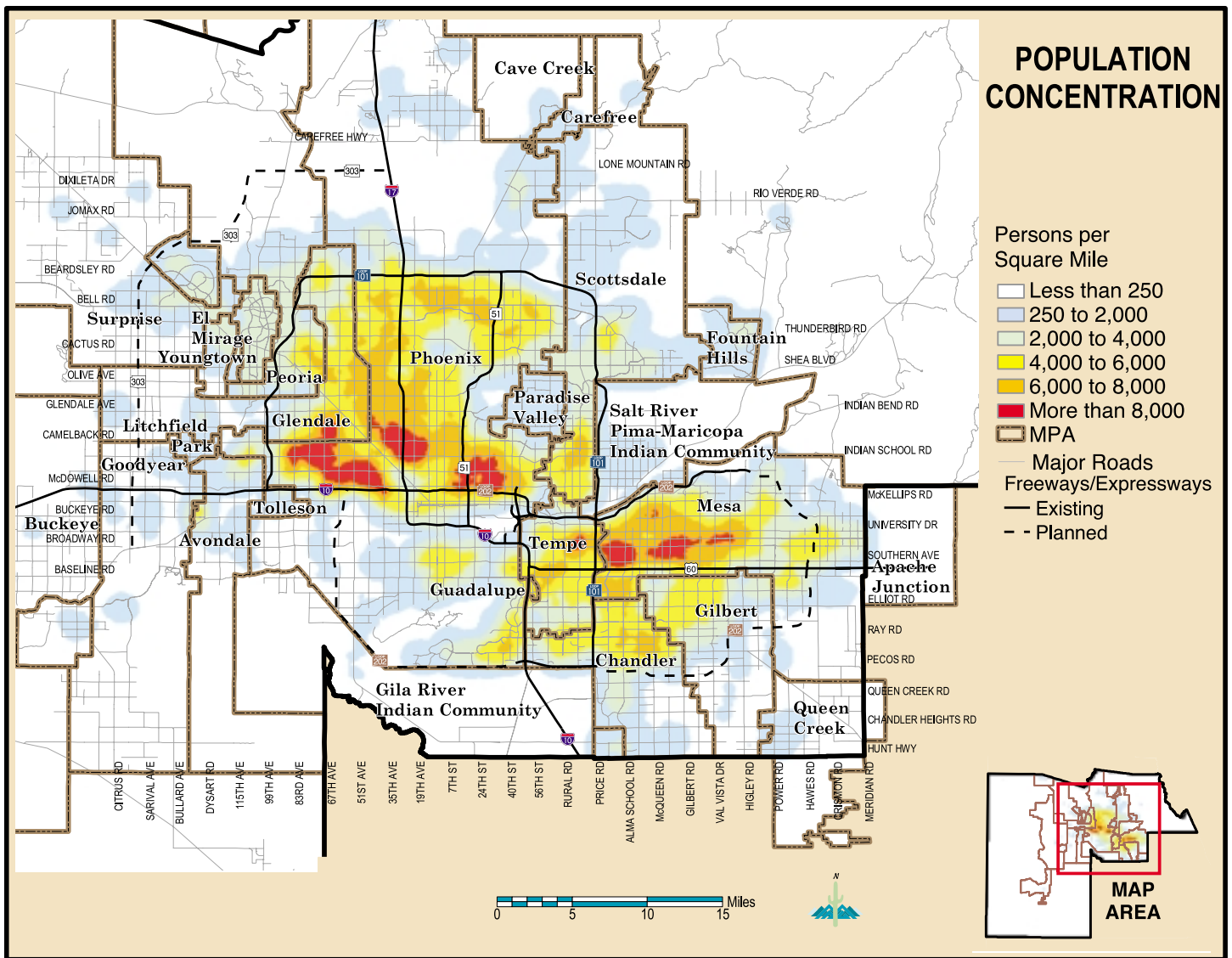
The maps in this document are designed to show information about the residents of Maricopa Region. While Maricopa County is 9,226 square miles, only about 17% of this land area coincides with the currently developed area known as the Urban Area. The maps presented in this document focus on the Urban Area. Data for the rest of the County may be displayed on the small countywide map in the lower right-hand corner of each map.

There are two types of maps in this document: large maps and small maps. Large maps identify the boundaries of each local government's Municipal Planning Area (MPA). An MPA reflects the future corporate limits of the local jurisdiction and may be substantially larger than the current corporate limits. The large map also identifies major streets and the alignment of the freeway system and has a legend which identifies the data in ranges.

Multiple small maps are included on the same page to facilitate data comparisons. On the small maps, streets and the MPA boundaries have been suppressed to make it easier to discern the distribution of the data. The freeway system is included to provide a reference point.

The data presented on the maps have been aggregated by either Census Tracts or small areas referred to as Traffic Analysis Zones. The data for these areas are then grouped into ranges. There are generally four to six ranges, usually with the county average as the maximum of the first range.

Unless otherwise specified, map information is from the U.S. Census Bureau, Year 2000 Census.



DEMOGRAPHICS



The demographic section examines the population of the Maricopa Region in two ways. It first presents information on the population in terms of size, density and growth. It then describes the characteristics of that population. These characteristics include age, race/ethnicity, income, poverty, citizenship status, marital status and English proficiency. The characteristics are displayed in tables for the region overall and by individual jurisdiction. The maps aggregate the data by Census Tract in order to provide an understanding of the spatial distribution of the population characteristics.

DEMOGRAPHICS [Population • Change in Population Density]

POPULATION

The population of Maricopa County has not only significantly increased in size, it has also changed in composition. During the 1990s, Maricopa County increased its population by almost one million people, the largest net increase in population of any county in the United States. By 2000, the population's median age was higher, its racial composition more diverse, and its distribution more dispersed.

Between 1990 and 2000, the State of Arizona grew from 3,665,339 to 5,130,632 residents, an increase of about 40%, second only to Nevada. For the same time period, Maricopa County population rose from 2,122,101 to 3,072,149, a 45% increase. In 2000, Maricopa County was the fourth most populous county in the United States after Los Angeles County, Cook County (Chicago) and Harris County (Houston).

While Maricopa County's growth rate between 1990 and 2000 was higher than the state's overall, four other counties in the State grew at a faster rate including: Mohave (54%), Yavapai (56%), Pinal (54%) and Yuma (50%).

Within Maricopa County the highest growth rates between 1990 and 2000 occurred in Surprise (333%), Gilbert (277%), Goodyear (202%), Avondale (122%), Peoria (114%) and Fountain Hills (102%).



1990 & 2000 CENSUS POPULATION
MARICOPA COUNTY AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

	Census April 1, 1990	Census April 1, 2000	Number Change	Percent Change
Maricopa County	2,122,101	3,072,149	950,048	45%
Apache Junction	18,092	31,814	13,722	76%
Avondale	16,169	35,883	19,714	122%
Buckeye	4,436	8,497	4,061	92%
Carefree	1,657	2,927	1,270	77%
Cave Creek	2,925	3,728	803	27%
Chandler	89,862	176,581	86,719	97%
El Mirage	5,001	7,609	2,608	52%
Fountain Hills	10,030	20,235	10,205	102%
Gila Bend	1,747	1,980	233	13%
Gila River	2,675	2,699	24	1%
Gilbert	29,122	109,697	80,575	277%
Glendale	147,864	218,812	70,948	48%
Goodyear	6,258	18,911	12,653	202%
Guadalupe	5,458	5,228	(230)	-4%
Litchfield Park	3,303	3,810	507	15%
Mesa	288,104	396,375	108,271	38%
Paradise Valley	11,773	13,664	1,891	16%
Peoria	50,675	108,364	57,689	114%
Phoenix	983,392	1,321,045	337,653	34%
Queen Creek	2,667	4,316	1,649	62%
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	4,852	6,405	1,553	32%
Scottsdale	130,075	202,705	72,630	56%
Surprise	7,122	30,848	23,726	333%
Tempe	141,993	158,625	16,632	12%
Tolleson	4,434	4,974	540	12%
Wickenburg	4,515	5,082	567	13%
Youngtown	2,542	3,010	468	18%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1

1990 & 2000 CENSUS POPULATION
ARIZONA AND COUNTIES

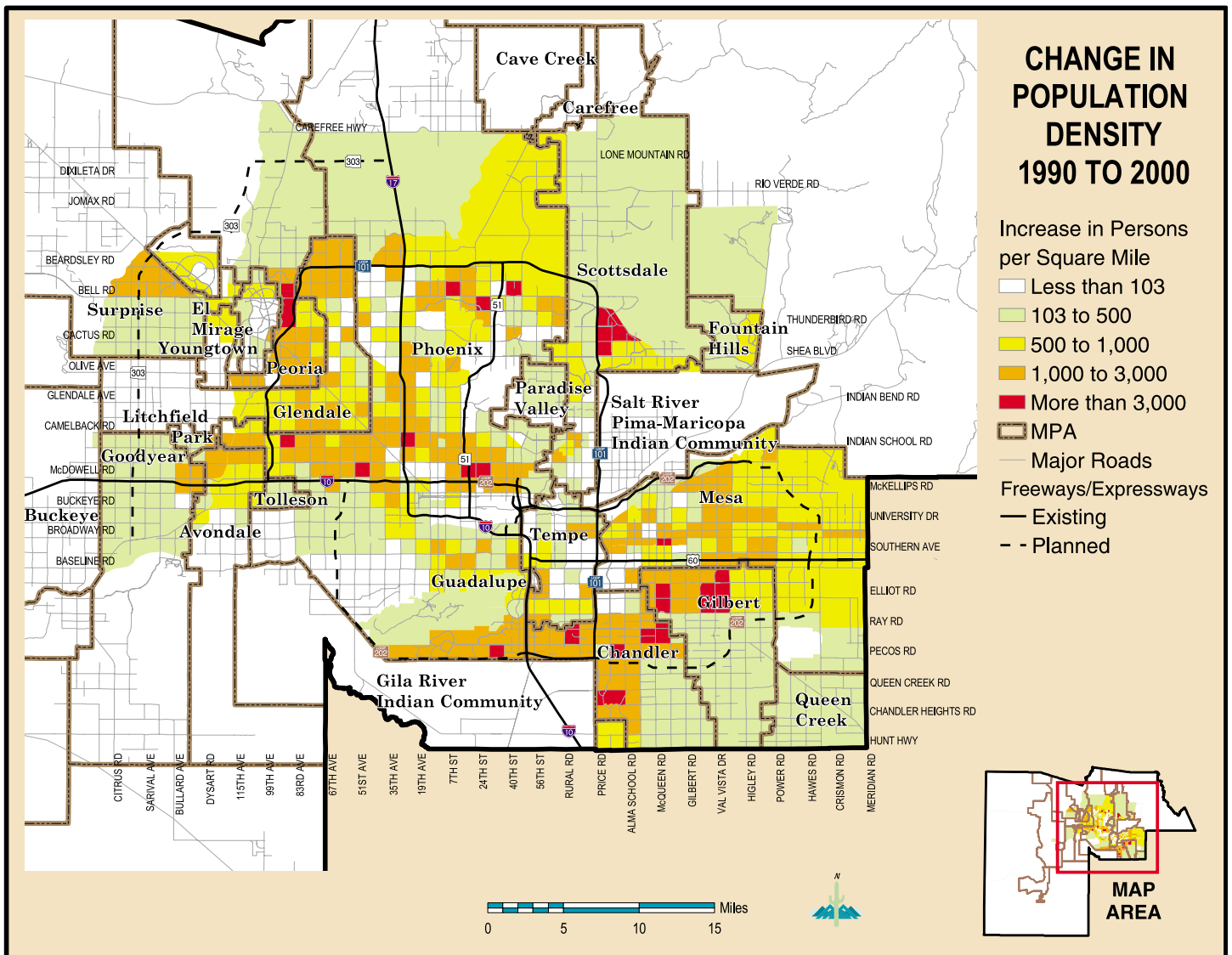
	Census April 1, 1990	Census April 1, 2000	Number Change	Percent Change
ARIZONA	3,665,339	5,130,632	1,465,293	40%
Apache	61,591	69,423	7,832	13%
Cochise	97,624	117,755	20,131	21%
Coconino	96,591	116,320	19,729	20%
Gila	40,216	51,335	11,119	28%
Graham	26,554	33,489	6,935	26%
Greenlee	8,008	8,547	539	7%
La Paz	13,844	19,715	5,871	42%
Maricopa	2,122,101	3,072,149	950,048	45%
Mohave	93,497	155,032	61,535	54%
Navajo	77,674	97,470	19,796	25%
Pima	666,957	843,746	176,789	27%
Pinal	116,397	179,727	63,330	54%
Santa Cruz	29,676	38,381	8,705	29%
Yavapai	107,714	167,517	59,803	56%
Yuma	106,895	160,026	53,131	50%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1

CHANGE IN POPULATION DENSITY

Between 1990 and 2000, Maricopa County's population became more dispersed and increased in density. Population of the Maricopa County urban area increased from 2,707 persons per square mile in 1990 to 3,648 persons per square mile in 2000, a growth rate of 35%. This area had the 15th highest population density in the United States, exceeding such areas as Atlanta, Denver, Portland and Seattle.

While the average increase in population density in Maricopa County was 103 persons per square mile, increases of more than 3,000 persons per square mile were experienced in Central Phoenix along the I-17 corridor and the Piestewa Peak Parkway corridor, in Chandler and Gilbert, in Scottsdale along portions of the Pima Freeway, and in Peoria.



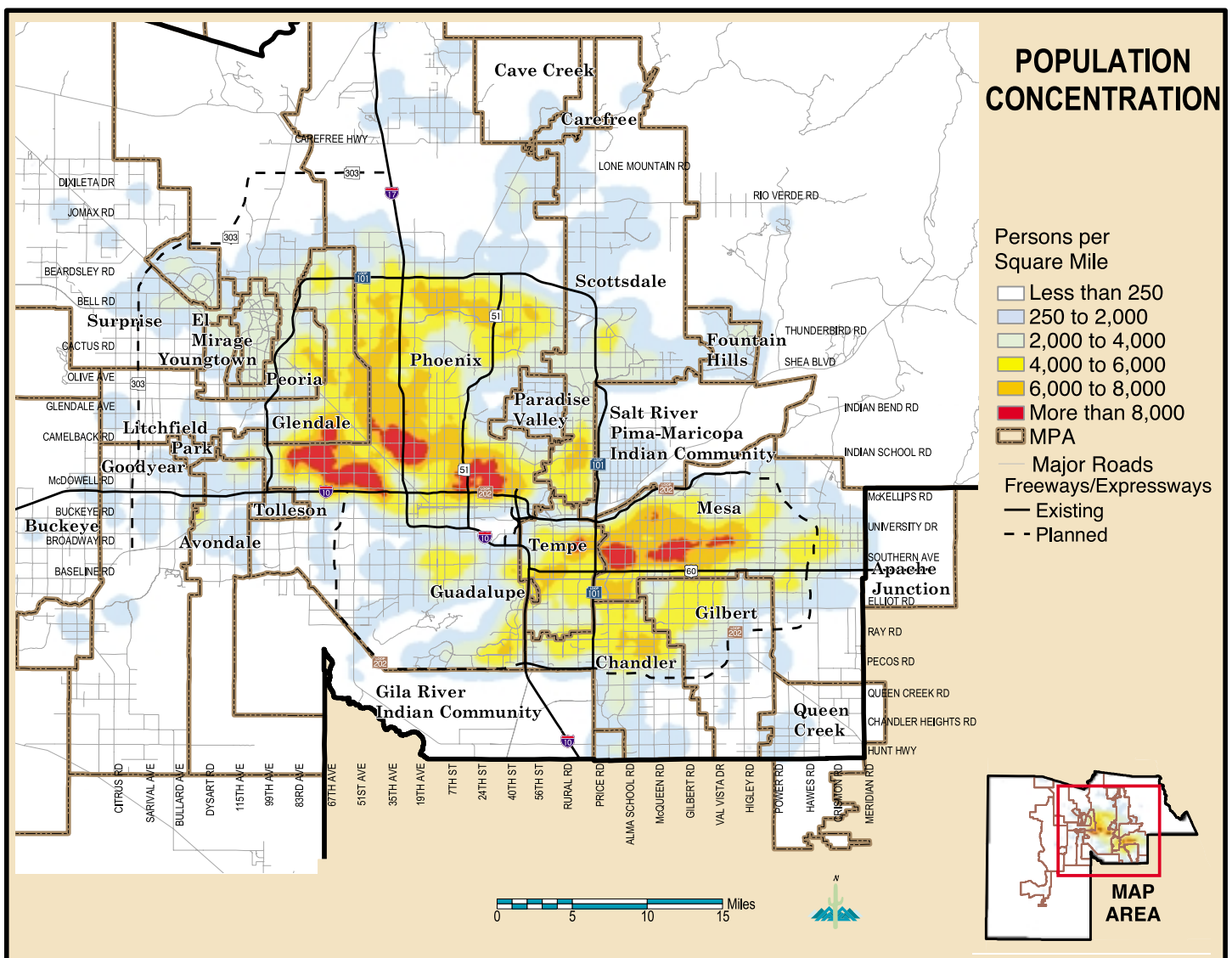
POPULATION CONCENTRATION

Population concentration measures population density averaged across a one-mile radius. This measure is particularly useful because it makes it easier to discern density patterns.

In 2000, the highest population concentrations in Maricopa County (more than 8,000 persons per square mile) occurred in Phoenix on the westside extending as far as 91st Avenue, straddling the I-17 corridor between Thomas and Camelback Roads, and east of the Piestewa Peak Parkway and north of Loop 202. The other areas were located in Mesa, Tempe and South Glendale.

The next highest levels of population concentration (6,000 to 8,000 persons per square mile) radiated out from those areas in separate clusters in Chandler, Guadalupe, and Scottsdale. The concentration range extended from Union Hills Drive on the north, 91st Avenue on the west, Pecos Road in Chandler on the south and Higley Road in Mesa on the east.

The lowest population concentrations of less than 250 persons per square mile were primarily located outside the boundaries of the regional freeway system.

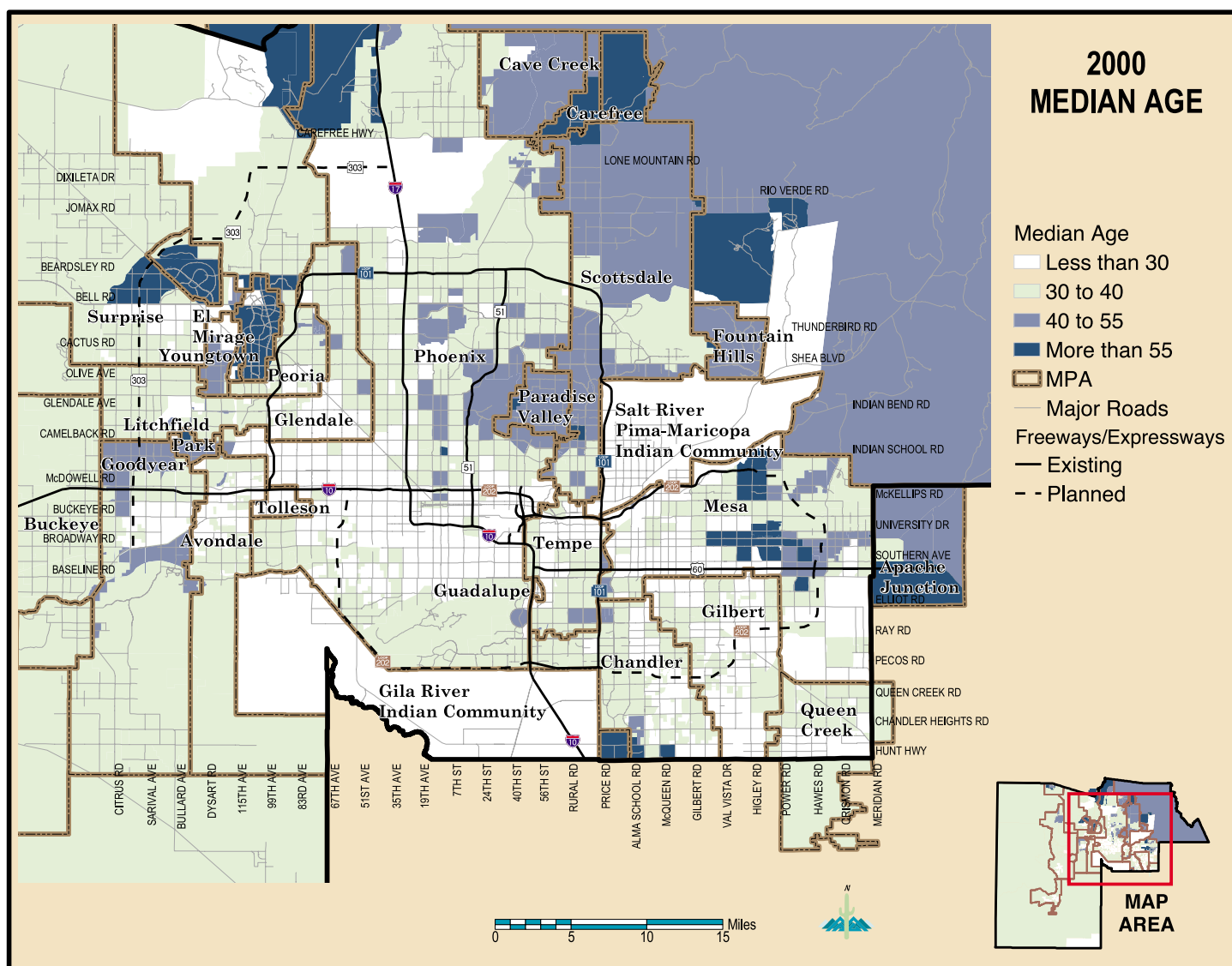


AGE

The median age of the population is increasing. In the United States, the median age increased from 32.9 years in 1990 to 35.3 years in 2000; in Arizona, from 32.3 to 34.2 and in Maricopa County from 32.0 to 33.0 years. Though Maricopa County is home to many retirement communities, the median age was less than that of the United States overall. In fact, the Phoenix Metropolitan Area ranked fifth youngest among the 25 largest metropolitan areas in the United States.

The areas with the highest densities of people with a median age greater than 55 years were located in age restricted communities such as Sun City, Sun City West, Litchfield Park, Sun Lakes and Rio Verde. High densities also existed in Carefree, North Scottsdale, and North Peoria.

Areas with a median age under 30 years were found on the Gila River and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Communities, portions of West and South Phoenix, South Glendale, Tempe, West Mesa, and portions of Gilbert and Chandler.



AGE (CONTINUED)

Median age provides an overall picture of the age of residents in a geographic region. Examining age by groups is also instructive because each group has unique needs.

Between 1990 and 2000, the percent of people ages 6 to 18 and ages 35 to 64 increased, while the percent of people ages 0-5, 19-34, and 65 and over decreased. However, because of the large net increase in population over the decade, the absolute number of people increased in all categories.

The highest densities of population ages 0-18 (more than 3,000 per square mile) were concentrated in Phoenix, west of I-17 and north of I-10, and in South Glendale. Other smaller concentrations of population ages 0-18 were found in the East Valley in Mesa and Chandler.

The highest densities of population ages 19-64 (more than 5,000 per square mile) were dispersed throughout the region.

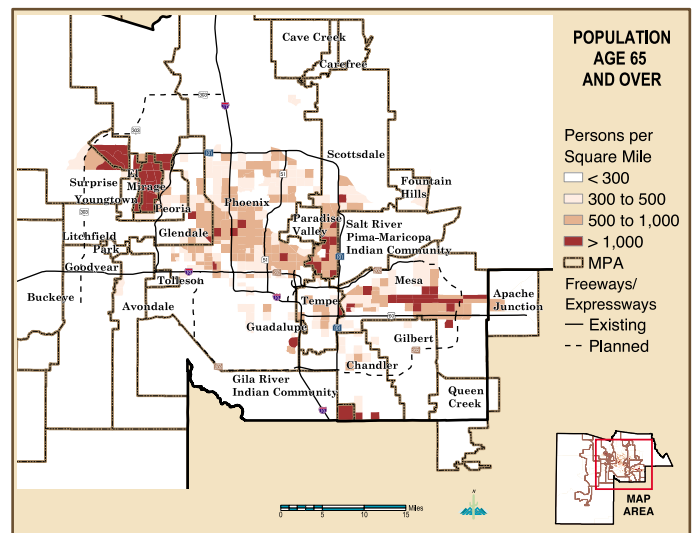
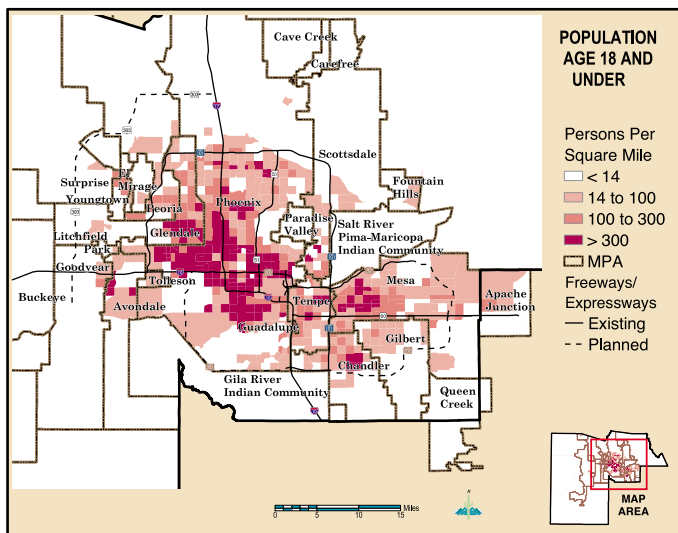
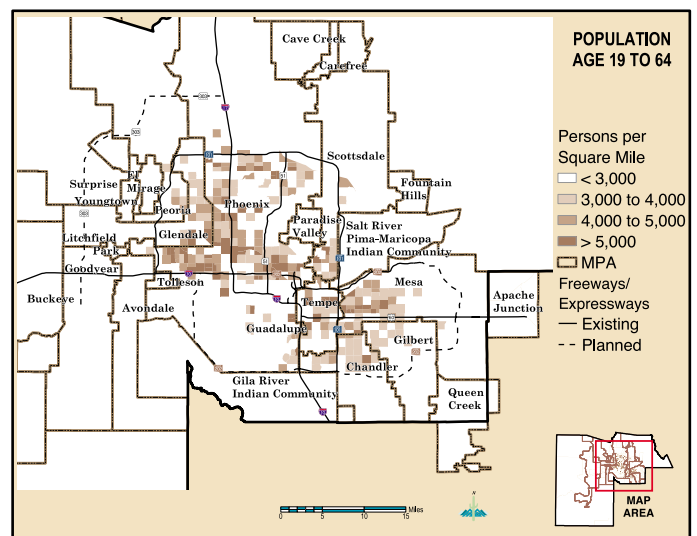
The highest densities of population ages 65 and over (1,000 per square mile or greater) were found in the retirement communities of Sun City, Sun City West, Sun Lakes, East Mesa, Scottsdale, Chandler and portions of Phoenix.

While the share of population age 65 and over declined in Maricopa County in the 1990s, it is expected to grow to 20% of the population by 2030. Approximately one in four Arizonans is a baby boomer and by 2031, every boomer will be over age 65.

MARICOPA COUNTY CHANGE IN POPULATION
BY AGE- 1990 and 2000

Age Group	Population 1990	Percent 1990	Population 2000	Percent 2000
0 to 5	203,373	9.6%	289,759	9.4%
6 to 18	381,176	18.0%	581,843	18.9%
19 to 34	591,396	27.9%	758,095	24.7%
35 to 64	680,899	32.1%	1,083,473	35.3%
65 and Over	265,257	12.5%	358,979	11.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, Summary File 1



RACE / ETHNICITY

In the last decade, Maricopa County's population has become more racially and ethnically diverse. The Census Bureau classifies the population into six racial groups: White, Black or African-American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Asian, Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Other. Ethnicity is based on a person's or person's family's place of origin, independent of race.

The tables presented in this section group Hispanic/Latinos together, regardless of race. The maps show the location of racial and ethnic groups.

In 1980 about 8% of Maricopa County residents were of Hispanic/Latino origin. In 1990, that percentage had grown to 16% and in 2000 to 25%. Similarly, 25% of the population in Arizona was Hispanic/Latino, nearly twice that of the United States.

In Maricopa County Hispanic/Latinos experienced the fastest annual growth rate between 1980 and 2000 at 9.7%. Whites experienced the lowest growth rate at 2.3%. While the percent of African Americans and Asians in Maricopa County has increased over the past 20 years, the percent of American Indians/Alaskan Natives has declined.

While Whites experienced the smallest growth rate, they were responsible for the largest net increase in numbers, more than 726,000 people between 1980 and 2000. African Americans experienced an increase of a little more than 60,000 people, and Asians experienced a growth of more than 51,000 people.

"A new phenomenon during the 1990s was a large gain in the number of people living in many older portions of downtown cities, particularly Phoenix. Decreases in vacancy rates and increases in household size -- not new housing -- caused the population gain. Nearly all of these neighborhoods experienced a large increase in the number of Hispanic residents and a decrease in the number of non-Hispanics."

Tom Rex

Research Manager, Center for Business Research, L. William Seidman Research Institute, W.P. Carey School of Business at Arizona State University

ETHNICITY AND RACE IN MARICOPA COUNTY

1980 - 2000

	1980	1990	2000
Census			
Total Population	1,509,052	2,122,101	3,072,149
Hispanic/Latino	119,003	345,498	763,341
Percent Hispanic/Latino	8%	16%	25%
White Not Hispanic/Latino	1,307,455	1,637,076	2,034,530
Percent White Not Hispanic/Latino	87%	77%	66%
Black or African American Not Hispanic/Latino	48,113	70,843	108,521
Percent Black or African American Not Hispanic/Latino	3%	3%	4%
American Indian and Alaska Native Not Hispanic/Latino	22,903	32,270	45,703
Percent American Indian and Alaska Native Not Hispanic/Latino	2%	2%	1%
Asian Not Hispanic/Latino	13,119	33,996	64,562
Percent Asian Not Hispanic/Latino	1%	2%	2%
Other Not Hispanic/Latino	n.a.	n.a.	55,492
Percent Other Not Hispanic/Latino	n.a.	n.a.	2%

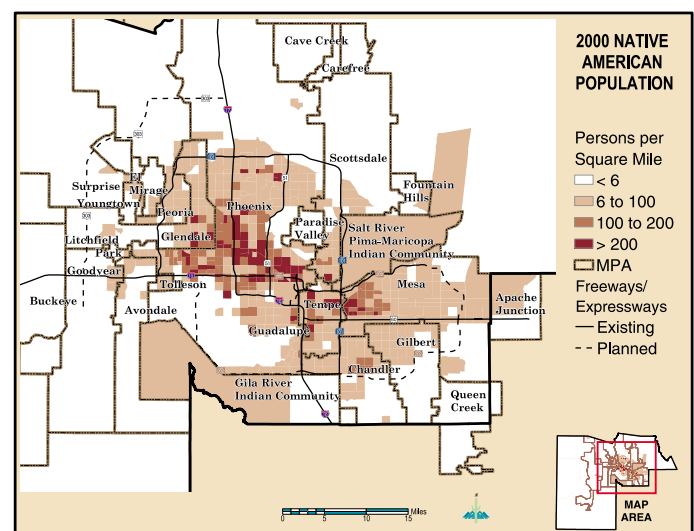
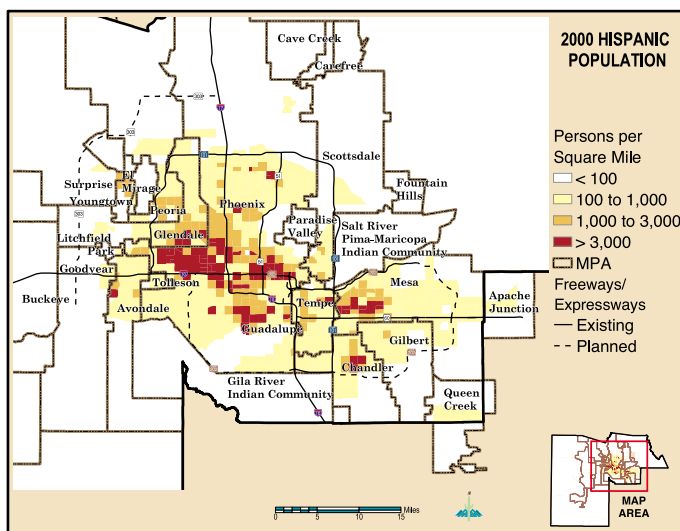
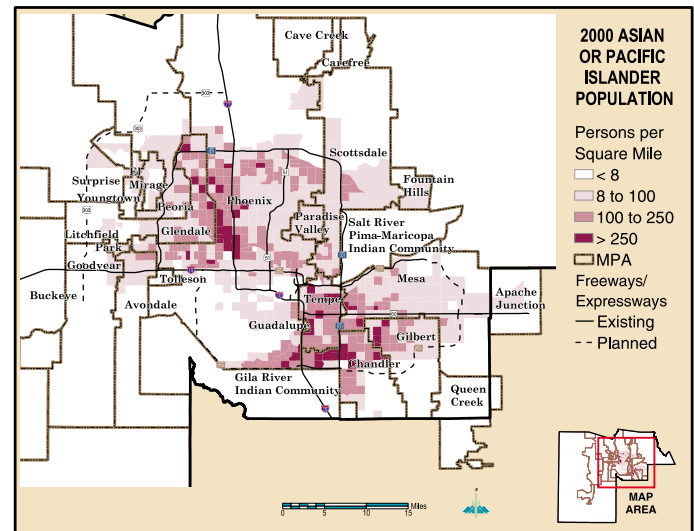
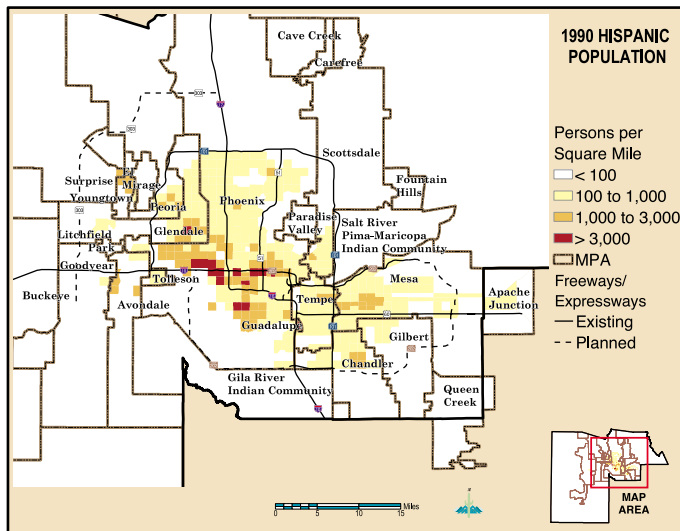
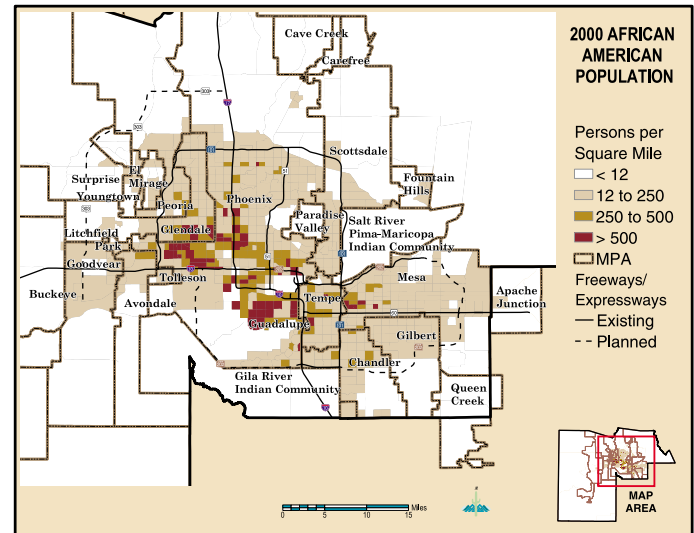
Source: Census 2000, 1990 and 1980 Redistricting Data, Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary File 1

RACE / ETHNICITY (CONTINUED)

These maps show the distribution of Asian, African American and Native American populations throughout Maricopa County. Areas with more than 10% Asian population were located in small pockets of Tempe and Chandler. Areas with four to 10% Asian population straddle: I-10 south of the 202 to the Gila River Indian Community; sections of I-17 and the border between Glendale and Phoenix.

Areas with more than 20% African American population were located in Central and South Central Phoenix. Within Maricopa County the highest percentage of Hispanic/Latinos are found in El Mirage (66.8%), Guadalupe (72.3%) and Tolleson (78.0%).

A comparison of the distribution of the Hispanic/Latino population in Maricopa County in 1990 and 2000 reveals growth and expansion to the west. In 1990, areas with more than 50% Hispanic/Latino population were concentrated in Phoenix. By 2000, high concentrations of Hispanic/Latino population had grown to the west as far as Goodyear and within Phoenix north to Camelback Road.



RACE / ETHNICITY (CONTINUED)

The table below identifies the number of persons by ethnicity and race for the State of Arizona, Maricopa County and each jurisdiction in Maricopa County. The number of Hispanics/Latinos, African-Americans, American Indians, Asians, and Other races have been totaled to derive a minority population.

In 2000, approximately 34.1% (449,972 people) of Phoenix's total population was Hispanic/Latino, accounting for 58.9% of all Hispanics/Latinos in Maricopa County.

Phoenix also had the largest number of African-Americans (63,756) and Asians (25,453), accounting for 58.7% and 39.4% of Maricopa County's African-American and Asian populations respectively.

The jurisdictions of Avondale (4.9%), Buckeye (5.1%), Glendale (4.5%) and Phoenix (4.8%), reported a higher percentage of African-Americans than Maricopa County overall (3.5%). Also of note is that Tempe had the highest percentage of Asians (4.7%), followed by Chandler (4.2%).

The jurisdictions with the highest percentage of minorities included Guadalupe (98.5%), Gila River Indian Community (96.7%), Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (82.5%) and Tolleson (81.0%).

ETHNICITY AND RACE

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY AND JURISDICTIONS

	Total Population	Total Minorities	Percent Minorities	# Hispanic or Latino	# White Not Hispanic or Latino	# Black or African American Not Hispanic or Latino	# American Indian and Alaska Native Not Hispanic or Latino	# Asian Not Hispanic or Latino	# other Race Not Hispanic or Latino
ARIZONA	5,130,632	1,856,374	36.2%	1,295,617 25.3%	3,274,258 63.8%	149,941 2.9%	233,370 4.5%	89,315 1.7%	88,131 1.7%
Maricopa County	3,072,149	1,037,619	33.8%	763,341 24.8%	2,034,530 66.2%	108,521 3.5%	45,703 1.5%	64,562 2.1%	55,492 1.8%
Apache Junction	31,814	3,847	12.1%	2,801	27,967	168	248	161	469
Avondale	35,883	19,924	55.5%	16,589	15,959	1,748	245	654	688
Buckeye	8,497	3,738	44.0%	3,029	4,760	436	164	31	68
Carefree	2,927	111	3.8%	78	2,816	6	0	13	14
Cave Creek	3,728	324	8.7%	263	3,404	11	7	15	28
Chandler	176,581	55,413	31.4%	37,059	121,168	5,821	1,628	7,345	3,560
El Mirage	7,609	5,512	72.4%	5,084	2,097	246	49	27	106
Fountain Hills	20,235	1,180	5.8%	618	19,055	118	80	176	188
Gila Bend	1,980	1,293	65.3%	1,042	687	23	175	7	46
Gila River	11,257	10,890	96.7%	1,055	367	24	9,583	1	227
Gilbert	109,697	22,100	20.1%	13,026	87,597	2,515	559	3,863	2,137
Glendale	218,812	77,350	35.3%	54,343	141,462	9,818	2,460	5,860	4,869
Goodyear	18,911	5,705	30.2%	3,933	13,206	962	175	315	320
Guadalupe	5,228	5,152	98.5%	3,782	76	34	1,281	3	52
Litchfield Park	3,810	433	11.4%	209	3,377	48	14	109	53
Mesa	396,375	106,195	26.8%	78,281	290,180	9,377	5,454	5,755	7,328
Paradise Valley	13,664	898	6.6%	364	12,766	96	24	275	139
Peoria	108,364	23,994	22.1%	16,699	84,370	2,887	579	1,992	1,837
Phoenix	1,321,045	584,201	44.2%	449,972	736,844	63,756	21,472	25,453	23,548
Queen Creek	4,316	1,395	32.3%	1,294	2,921	14	22	14	51
Salt River	6,765	5,281	82.5%	1,085	1,124	23	2,920	6	6
Scottsdale	202,705	24,243	12.0%	14,111	178,462	2,398	1,039	3,919	1,247
Surprise	30,848	8,712	28.2%	7,184	22,136	744	95	321	2,776
Tempe	158,625	48,108	30.3%	28,473	110,517	5,546	2,678	7,405	368
Tolleson	4,974	4,029	81.0%	3,878	945	58	27	14	52
Wickenburg	5,082	722	14.2%	560	4,360	14	51	19	78
Youngtown	3,010	484	16.1%	383	2,526	40	13	17	31

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000, Summary File 1

INCOME

Census 2000 collected household income data for calendar year 1999. Median Household Income is defined as the value for which half of the reported incomes are above this midpoint, and the other half fall below.

As shown in the table below the median household income in Maricopa County increased from \$30,797 in 1990 to \$45,358 in 2000. In 2000 Maricopa County median household income was higher than that of Arizona and the United States overall.

INCOME GROWTH 1990-2000
UNITED STATES, ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY

	1990	2000	Growth
United States	\$30,056	\$41,994	39.7%
Arizona	\$27,540	\$40,558	47.3%
Maricopa County	\$30,797	\$45,358	47.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1990 and 2000, Summary File 3

The jurisdictions in Maricopa County with the highest median household incomes were recorded in Paradise Valley (\$150,228), Carefree (\$88,702), Litchfield Park (\$71,875) and Gilbert (\$68,032).

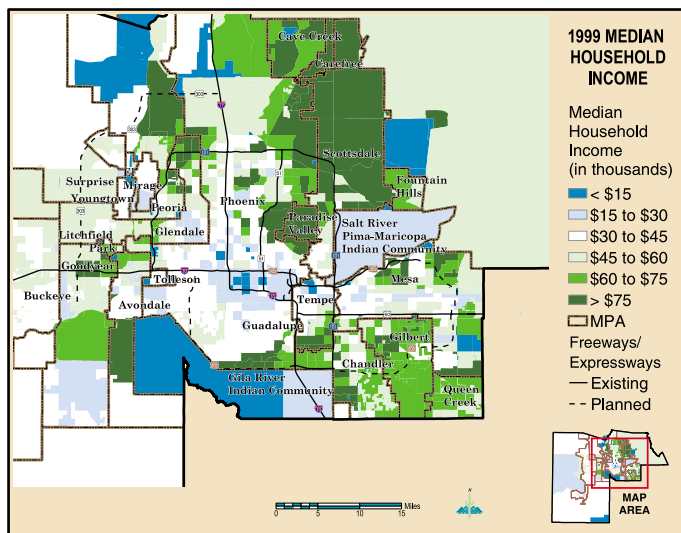
In addition, an examination of the map showing the distribution of 1999 median household income shows pockets of median household incomes greater than \$75,000 can be found in portions of North Glendale, North Mesa, North Peoria, Phoenix, South Avondale, South Tempe and Southwest Chandler.



MARICOPA REGION MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY AND JURISDICTION, 1999

Arizona	\$40,558
Maricopa County	\$45,358
Jurisdiction	
Apache Junction	\$33,170
Avondale	\$49,153
Buckeye	\$35,383
Carefree	\$88,702
Cave Creek	\$59,937
Chandler	\$58,416
El Mirage	\$33,812
Fountain Hills	\$61,619
Gila Bend	\$26,895
Gila River	\$18,599
Gilbert	\$68,032
Glendale	\$45,015
Goodyear	\$57,492
Guadalupe	\$30,089
Litchfield Park	\$71,875
Mesa	\$42,817
Paradise Valley	\$150,228
Peoria	\$52,199
Phoenix	\$41,207
Queen Creek	\$63,702
Salt River Pima-Maricopa	\$24,975
Scottsdale	\$57,484
Surprise	\$44,156
Tempe	\$42,361
Tolleson	\$38,773
Wickenburg	\$31,716
Youngtown	\$23,164

Source: U.S Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3



POVERTY

Census 2000 poverty levels are based upon the size of the family unit, the number of related children and 1999 household income.

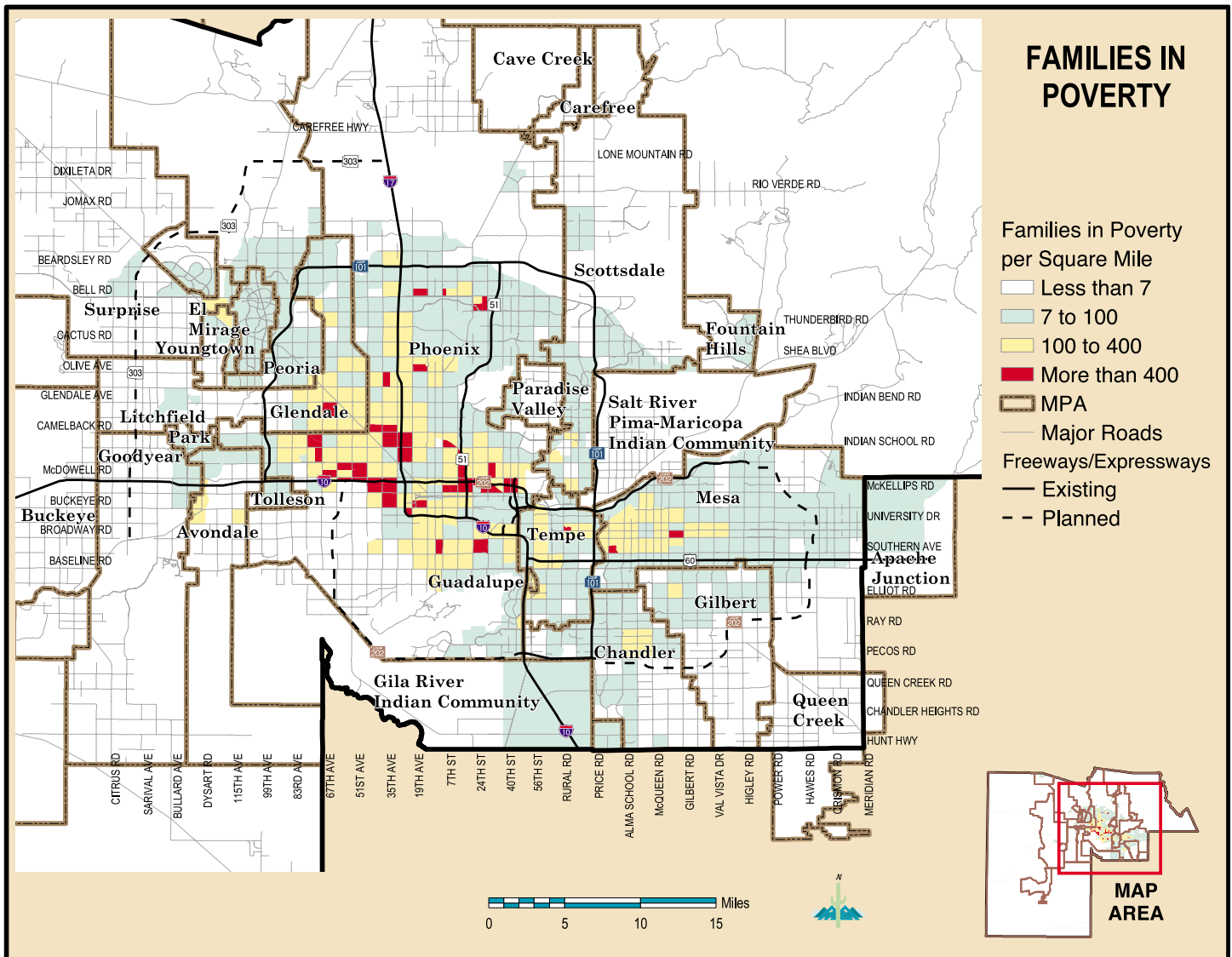
According to Census 2000, 8% of families in Maricopa County were below the poverty level, compared to 10% in Arizona and 9% in the United States overall. Families include any household with 2 or more people related by birth, marriage or adoption.

The highest concentrations of poverty (more than 400 families per square mile) were located in Phoenix, along the I-17 freeway corridor in between McDowell and Camelback Roads; along the Piestewa Peak Parkway corridor from Buckeye Road on the south to Indian School Road on the north; and straddling I-10 west of I-17. Smaller concentrations of families in poverty are found in Glendale, Mesa, North Phoenix and Tempe.

POVERTY LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE
MARICOPA COUNTY, 1999

One person	\$8,501
Two people	\$10,869
Three people	\$13,290
Four people	\$17,029
Five people	\$20,127
Six people	\$22,727
Seven people	\$25,912
Eight people	\$28,967
Nine people	\$34,417

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



POVERTY BY AGE GROUP

In 2000, 12.4% of the United States population (almost 35 million) was 65 years and over, 9.9% of which was below the Census 2000 poverty level.

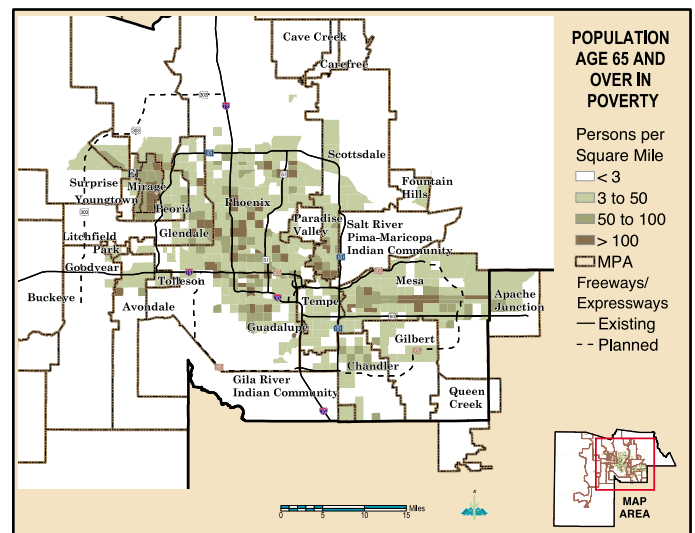
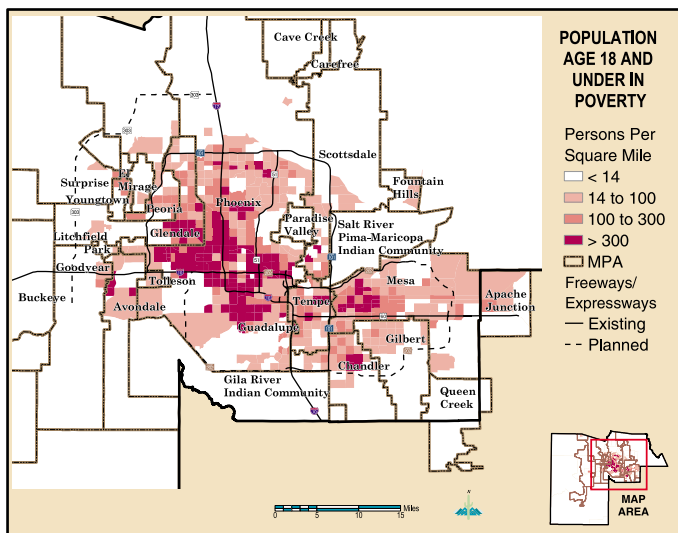
Compared to the United States, Arizona had a higher percentage (13%) and Maricopa County a lower percentage (11.7%) of population age 65 and over, 667,839 and 358,979 people respectively.

Arizona and Maricopa County each had a lower percentage of population age 65 and over living below the poverty level as defined in Census 2000. In Arizona, 8.4% of the 65 and over age group (54,737) was below the poverty level, compared to 7.4% (25,852) in Maricopa County.

The population age 65 and over in Maricopa County living in poverty was dispersed throughout the county with significant concentrations in Mesa, Phoenix and Sun City.

In terms of younger population, 16.6% of individuals under the age of 18 in the United States are below the poverty level according to Census 2000. By comparison 19.3% of the population of Arizona and 15.9% of the population of Maricopa County under age 18 are below the federal poverty level.

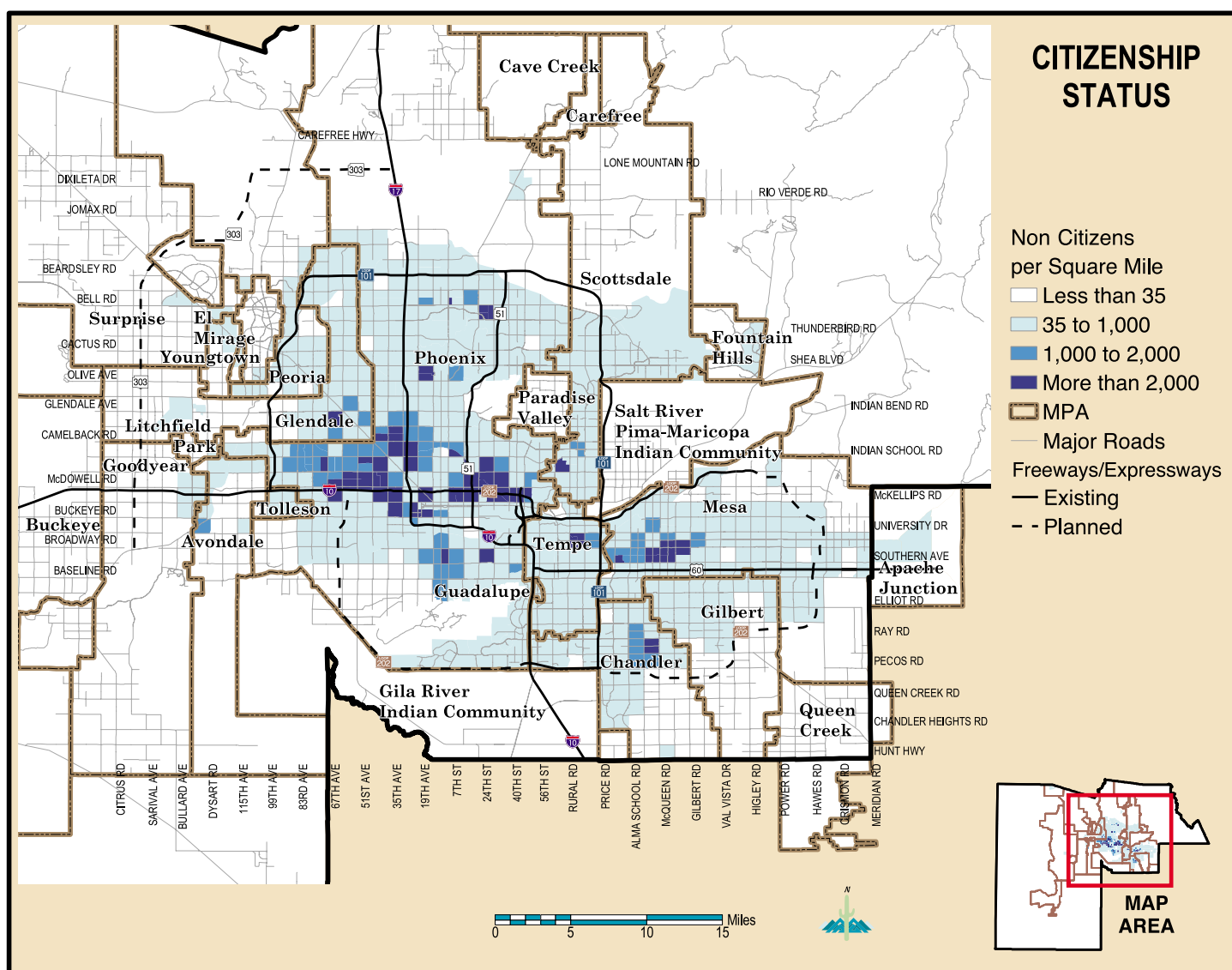
Within Maricopa County the population under 18 living in poverty is concentrated in the central part of the region and primarily in South Central and West Phoenix, and straddling the I-17 corridor.



CITIZENSHIP STATUS

The U.S. Census Bureau defines a *citizen* as an individual who has either been born in the United States or sworn in as a naturalized citizen. The map below identifies the population of non citizens per square mile.

The areas within the Maricopa region that had the highest percent of non-citizens (more than 30%) were concentrated in Phoenix. The Gila River Indian Community and East Mesa, north of the Superstition Freeway between Arizona Avenue and Cooper Road, also had a high concentration of non-citizens. Areas with 10 to 30% non-citizens were located in Avondale, El Mirage, Glendale, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Phoenix, Tolleson, and in parts of Tempe, Chandler, and Mesa.



MARITAL STATUS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, all members of the population who are ages 15 and over are included in marital status counts. The number of marriages and dissolutions have fluctuated between 1990 and 2000; however, both the marriage and dissolution rates have declined nationally, statewide, and at the county level. Arizona's and Maricopa County's marriage rates were lower than the national rate, and the dissolution rates were higher than the national rates.

Arizona and Maricopa County had a higher percentage of divorced people than in the United States as a whole. In 2000, 11.1% of the population in Arizona and 10.9% in Maricopa County were divorced compared to 9.7% in the United States.

Historical marriage and dissolution rates demonstrated patterns between 1950-1990 in the U.S., Arizona, and Maricopa County. It is interesting to note that although the rates fluctuate from year to year, the marriage rate in Maricopa County in 1950 was only 1.8 per 1,000 higher than it was in 1990; the dissolution rate in Maricopa County in 1950 was only 0.2 per 1,000 lower than in 1990.

MARITAL STATUS

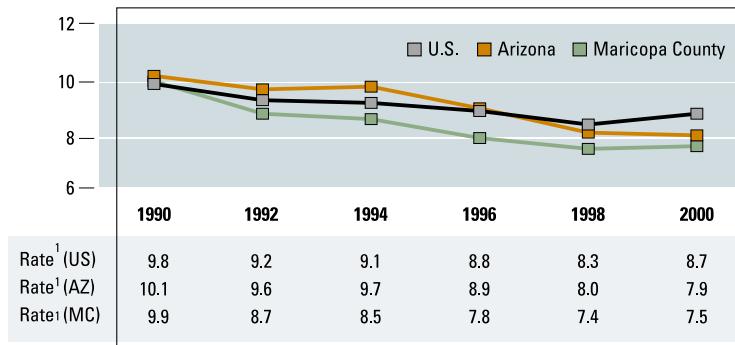
U.S., ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 2000

	UNITED STATES		ARIZONA		MARICOPA COUNTY	
Never married	59,913,370	27.1%	1,037,532	26.1%	634,529	26.8%
Now married, except separated	120,231,273	54.4%	2,188,689	55%	1,299,581	54.9%
Separated	4,769,220	2.2%	73,329	1.8%	44,576	1.9%
Widowed	14,674,500	6.6%	238,896	6.0%	131,565	5.6%
Female	11,975,325	5.4%	188,563	4.7%	105,108	4.4%
Divorced	21,560,308	9.7%	440,890	11.1%	258,535	10.9%
Female	12,305,294	5.6%	247,938	6.2%	148,486	6.0%
Total	221,148,671		3,979,336		2,368,786	

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3

RATE OF MARRIAGES

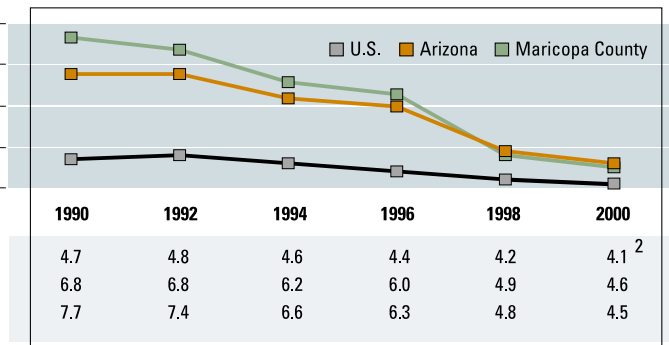
U.S., ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 1990-2000



¹ Per 1,000 population

RATE OF DISSOLUTIONS

U.S., ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 1990-2000

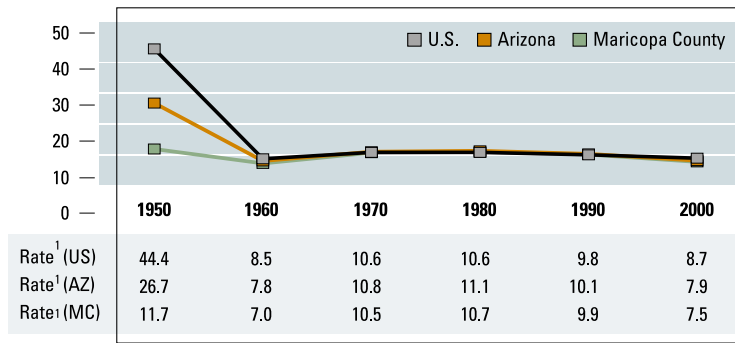


² Provisional

SOURCE: Arizona Health and Vital Statistics, 2000

RATE OF MARRIAGE

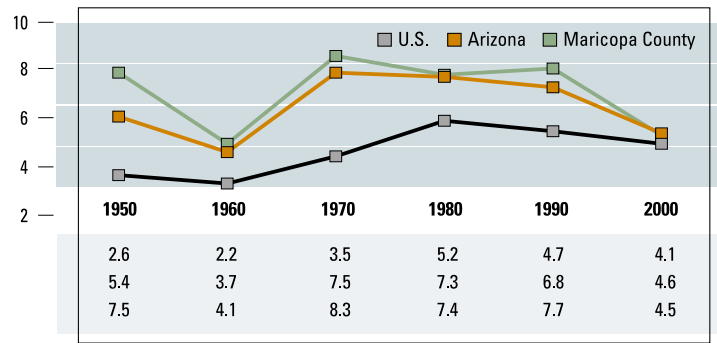
U.S., ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 1950-2000



¹ Per 1,000 population

RATE OF DISSOLUTIONS

U.S., ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 1950-2000



SOURCE: Arizona Health and Vital Statistics, 2000

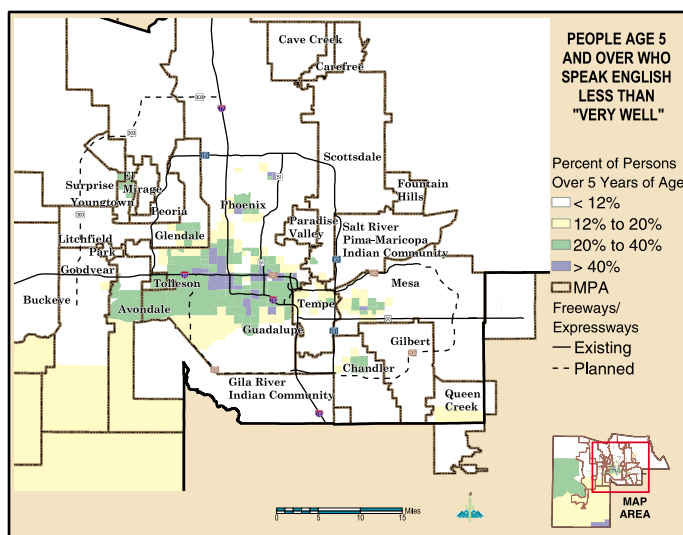
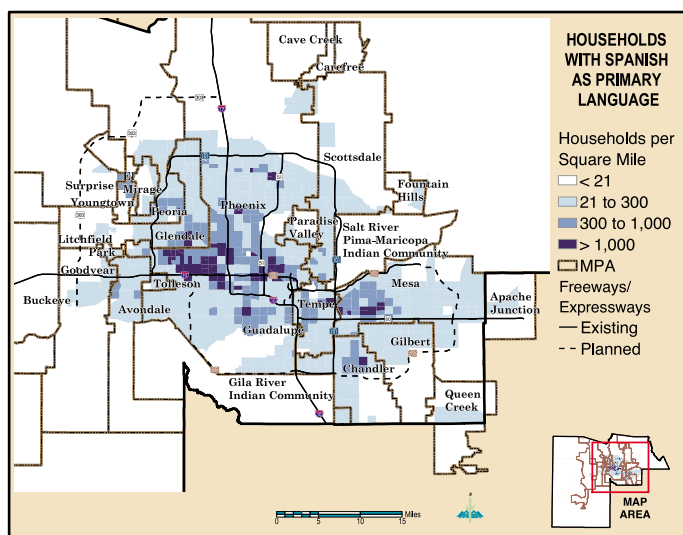
LIMITED-ENGLISH HOUSEHOLDS

The Census Bureau also records the number of households in which English is not the primary language or English is spoken less than "very well." Members of limited-English households may encounter language obstacles or barriers when seeking certain goods or services in which transactions are generally performed in English. In order to examine the impact on limited-English households and the challenges it may include, it is important to study the number of self-reported limited-English households in the Maricopa Region.

According to the 2000 Census, 17.9% of the U.S. population age 5 and over (almost 47 million) speak a language other than English at home, and 8.1% (just over 21.3 million) reported speaking English less than "very well." These percentages were higher for both Arizona and Maricopa County.

In Arizona, 25.9% of the population age 5 and over (just over 1.2 million) speak a language other than English at home, and 11.4% (539,937) reported speaking English less than "very well." In Maricopa County, 24.1% of the population age 5 and over (683,998) speak some other language than English at home, and 11.6% of this age group (328,035) stated speaking English less than "very well."

The 2000 Census also reported that in the United States, Spanish was the primary language for 10.7% of the population age 5 and over (just over 28 million), and just over 13.7 million of this population indicated speaking English less than "very well." In both Arizona and Maricopa County, the percentage of the population age 5 and over with Spanish as its primary language is much higher than in the United States. In Arizona, 19.5% of this age group (927,395) speaks Spanish as its primary language, and over 435,000 within this group report that they speak English less than "very well." Similarly, in Maricopa County, 19.1% of this group (540,742) primarily speaks Spanish, and almost 281,000 within this group speak English less than "very well".



SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

In 2000, the total number of all households in Maricopa County was 1,132,886 and families comprised 67.4% of all households. The Census Bureau also tracks the number and type of single-parent households.

In 2000, 12.2% of the households (almost 13 million) in the United States consisted of a female householder with no husband present, and 7.2% of households (just over 7.5 million) were headed by a single female living with her own children under age 18. Just over 2.9 million families headed by a single female householder and living with her children under age 18 (34.3% of families in poverty) lived below the 1999 poverty level.

In 2000 for both Arizona and Maricopa County, the percentage of single-female householders with and without children under the age of 18, as well as the percentage of single female households with children under age 18 and living in poverty, was slightly lower than those for the United States.

In Arizona, 11.1% of families were headed by a single-female, and 6.8% of families (129,511) were headed by a single-female with her own children under the age of 18; just over 52,000 (25.6%) of the families headed by a single-female with children under the age of 18 lived below the 1999 poverty level. In Maricopa County, 10.7% of families (121,637) were headed by single-females, and 6.6% of families (75,031) were headed by single mothers living with their own children under age 18. Just over one fifth (20.5%) of these families (23,604) lived below the 1999 poverty level.

Maricopa County had a lower percentage of poor single-female households with children than Arizona as a whole. In Maricopa County, 10.7% of households (121,637) were headed by single females, and 6.6% of households (75,031) were headed by single-mothers living with their own children under age 18. There were 21,247 of these families estimated to be living below poverty in 1999 (26% of families in poverty).

There were 56,545 families in Maricopa County headed by a single-male with no wife present, and in 30,382 of these families, a single-father lived with his own children under age 18. Although these two family types still represent a very small portion of households in the County (4.9% and 2.8% respectively), their numbers have increased by over 100% since the 1990 Census; in comparison, households headed by single-females have increased by approximately 50% since 1990.

"Healthy families are the foundation of a healthy society. As a community, we must be able to provide the support that families need to care for one another in order to prevent or make it through the difficult times that all families experience at one time or another. Furthermore, recognizing that the number of Latino families will continue to grow in our region and state, we must strengthen and support families in a way that is sensitive to their cultural backgrounds, and to the diverse backgrounds of all of Arizona's families."

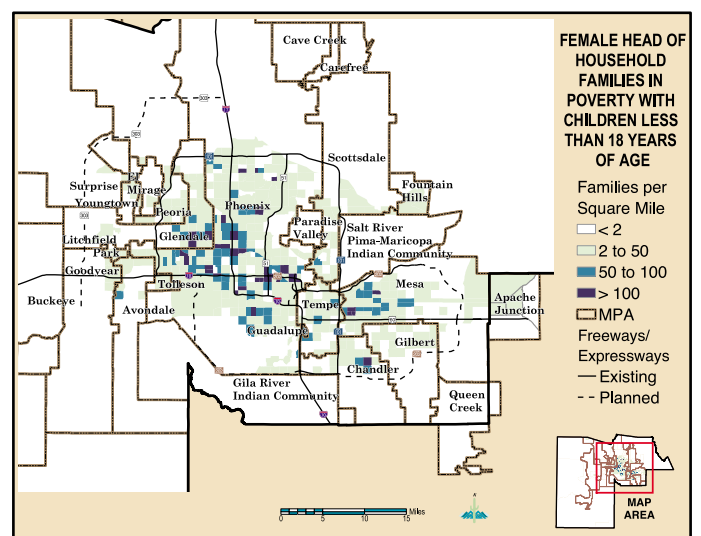
Luz Sarmina-Gutierrez
President & CEO
Valle Del Sol



SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS IN MARICOPA COUNTY
LIVING WITH & WITHOUT CHILDREN 1990-2000

	1990	2000	Change 1990-2000	% Change
Other family:	107,642	178,182	70,540	65.5%
Male householder, no wife present:	27,996	56,545	28,549	102.0%
With own children under 18 years	14,358	30,382	16,024	111.6%
Without own children under 18 years	13,638	26,163	12,525	91.8%
Female householder, no husband present:	79,646	121,637	41,991	52.7%
With own children under 18 years	48,662	75,031	26,369	54.2%
Without own children under 18 years	30,984	46,606	15,622	50.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3



REGIONAL WELL BEING AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT



Regional well being encompasses a number of measures used to gauge the health and vitality of communities. Much of the information relates to the physical health of our population, including information from various divisions within the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). This easily accessible source is referenced throughout the section for further review.

The measures of regional well being in this section have been arranged in a logical sequence beginning with an examination of statistics related to the beginning of life (pregnancies, unwed mothers, low birth weights, and infant mortality) proceeding to an examination of diseases such as Alzheimer's, and concluding with causes of death and overall mortality rates. In addition, there are other measures of community well being that are important to consider, such as levels of civic engagement. In this section, civic engagement is indicated in terms of voter participation, charitable giving and volunteering.

PREGNANCY AND BIRTHS

There were 95,268 pregnancies in Arizona in 2000, compared to 91,761 pregnancies in 1990, an increase of 3.8%. Both pregnancy and birth rates have declined since 1990. Pregnancy rates declined from 99.2 to 87.8 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15-44 between 1990 and 2000; similarly, birth rates declined from 82.1 to 78.4 births per 1,000 females of childbearing age. In 2000, among females of all ages, Hispanic women had both the highest pregnancy (112.6 per 1,000 females) and birth rates (102.7 per 1,000 females).

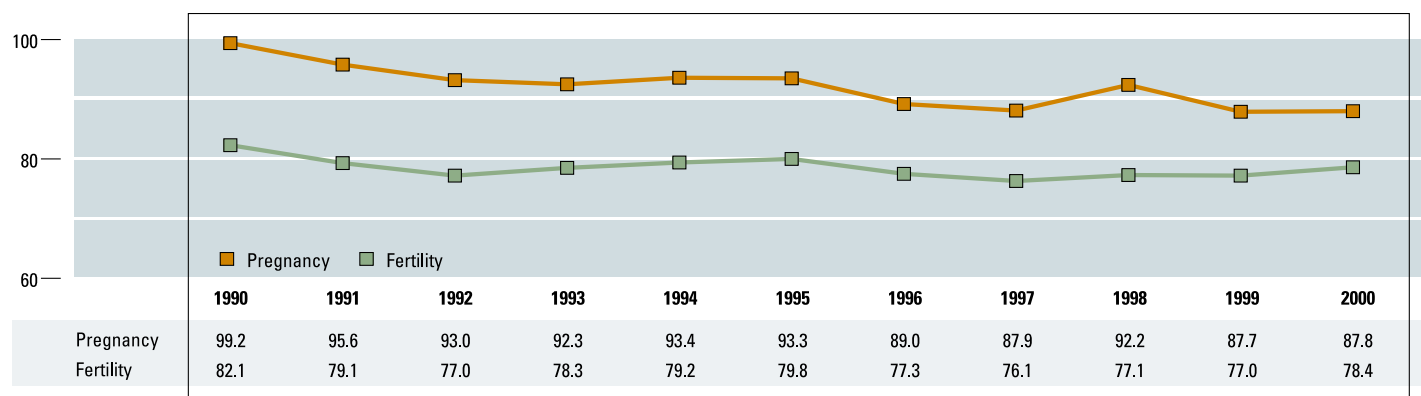
The number of live births in Maricopa County rose from 40,414 in 1990 to 54,470 in 2000, an increase of almost 35%. In 2001, the number of births rose 2.1% to 55,624. The total number of births in Arizona grew from 68,814 in 1990 to 84,985 in 2000, an increase of 23.4%. The number grew to 85,213 in 2001, which is only an increase of 0.2% from the prior year.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS 1990, 2000, 2001, 2002
ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY

	1990	2000	2001	2002
Arizona	68,814	84,985	85,213	87,379
Maricopa County	40,414	54,470	55,624	56,614

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Health Services

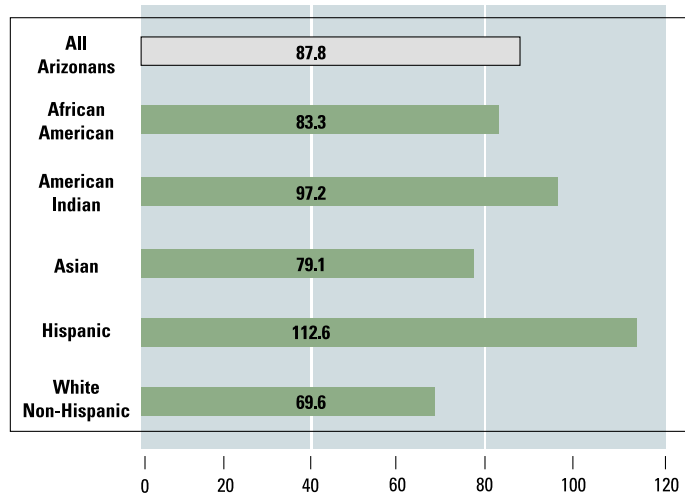
PREGNANCY AND FERTILITY RATES BY YEAR
AMONG FEMALES OF ALL AGES, ARIZONA 2000



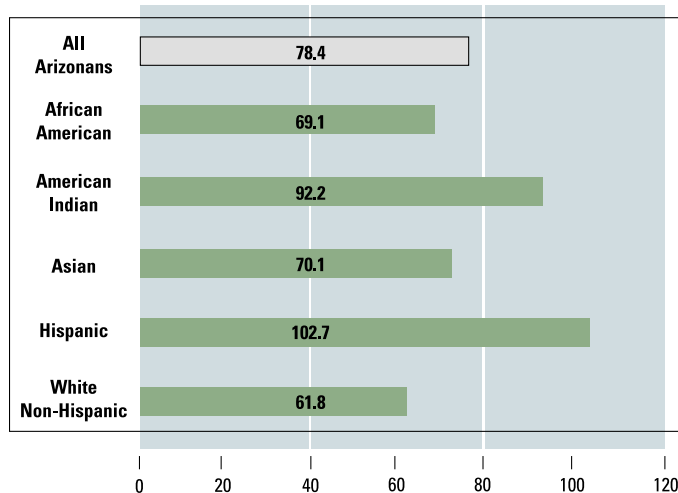
Note all rates are per 1,000 females in specified group. The fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 females ages 15-44.

Source: Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 2000, 2001, 2002

ARIZONA PREGNANCY RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
AMONG FEMALES OF ALL AGES, ARIZONA 2000



ARIZONA FERTILITY RATES BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
AMONG FEMALES OF ALL AGES, ARIZONA 2000



Source: Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 2000, 2001, 2002

TEEN PREGNANCIES AND BIRTHS

In 2000, Arizona females ages 15-17 had a pregnancy rate of 48.1 per 1,000 females, while in Maricopa County the rate was slightly higher at 49.9 pregnancies per 1,000 females. In 2000, Arizona females ages 18-19 had a pregnancy rate of 135.6 per 1,000 females, and Maricopa County a pregnancy rate of 127.8 per 1,000 females.

In 2000, Arizona females ages 15-17 had a birth rate of 41.1 per 1,000 females, while in Maricopa County the birth rate was 42.3 per 1,000 females. In 2000, Arizona females ages 18-19 had a birth rate of 105.7 per 1,000, while Maricopa County females in the same age group had a birth rate of 107.2.

In 2000 in Arizona, the highest pregnancy rate for females ages 15-17 by race/ethnic group was for Hispanics with 84.0 pregnancies per 1,000, while the lowest was for Asians with 21.4 pregnancies per 1,000 females. In 2000 in Maricopa County, the highest pregnancy rates for females ages 15-17 by race/ethnic group was for Hispanics with 110.4 per 1,000 females, while white non-Hispanics had the lowest pregnancy rate with 23.3 pregnancies per 1,000 females.

Changes in pregnancy rates over time have varied by race/ethnicity. In Arizona, pregnancy rates for all race/ethnic groups, except for Hispanic, have declined over the past two decades. In Maricopa County, pregnancy rates have declined between 1990 and 2000 for all race/ethnic groups except for Asians.



UNWED MOTHERS

The number of births to unwed mothers has increased in Arizona and in Maricopa County over the past two decades at a more rapid rate than the increase in the general population. In 1980 there were 9,373 births to unwed mothers in Arizona, while in 2000 there were more than three times that amount with 33,438. In Maricopa County the number of unwed mothers increased from 4,785 to 20,356, a four-fold increase.

Births to unwed mothers also accounted for an increasing percentage of births in both Arizona and in Maricopa County over the past two decades. In 1980, 18.7% of all births in Arizona were to unwed mothers, while the percentage increased to 39.3% in 2000. Similarly, in 1980, 17.9% of all births in Maricopa County were to unwed mothers, while the percentage increased to 37.3% in 2000.

PREGNANCY AND BIRTH RATES

AMONG FEMALES AGES 15-17, 18-19 in 2000 IN ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY

	ARIZONA		MARICOPA COUNTY	
	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19	Ages 15-17	Ages 18-19
Pregnancy Rate	48.1	135.8	49.9	127.8
Birth Rate	41.1	105.7	42.3	107.2

Source: Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 2000

PREGNANCY RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

AMONG FEMALES AGES 15-17, 1980, 1990, 2000 IN ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY

ARIZONA	1980	1990	2000
African American	70.4	79.3	64.2
American Indian	57.5	56.5	52.1
Asian	33.1	21.5	21.4
Hispanic/Latino	59.1	68.8	84.0
White non-Hispanic	41.2	39.5	25.1

MARICOPA COUNTY	1980	1990	2000
African American	NA	120.0	68.4
American Indian	NA	89.3	80.7
Asian	NA	9.6	25.8
Hispanic/Latino	NA	112.1	110.4
White non-Hispanic	NA	48.0	23.3

Source: Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 2000

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS TO UNWED MOTHERS

ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 1980, 1990, 2000

ARIZONA	1980	1990	2000
Total Births	50,049	68,814	84,985
Births to Unwed Mothers	9,373	22,436	33,438
% Unwed Mothers	18.7%	32.6%	39.3%

MARICOPA COUNTY	1980	1990	2000
Total Births	26,769	40,414	54,470
Births to Unwed Mothers	4,785	12,541	20,356
% Unwed Mothers	17.9%	31.0%	37.3%

Source: Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 2000

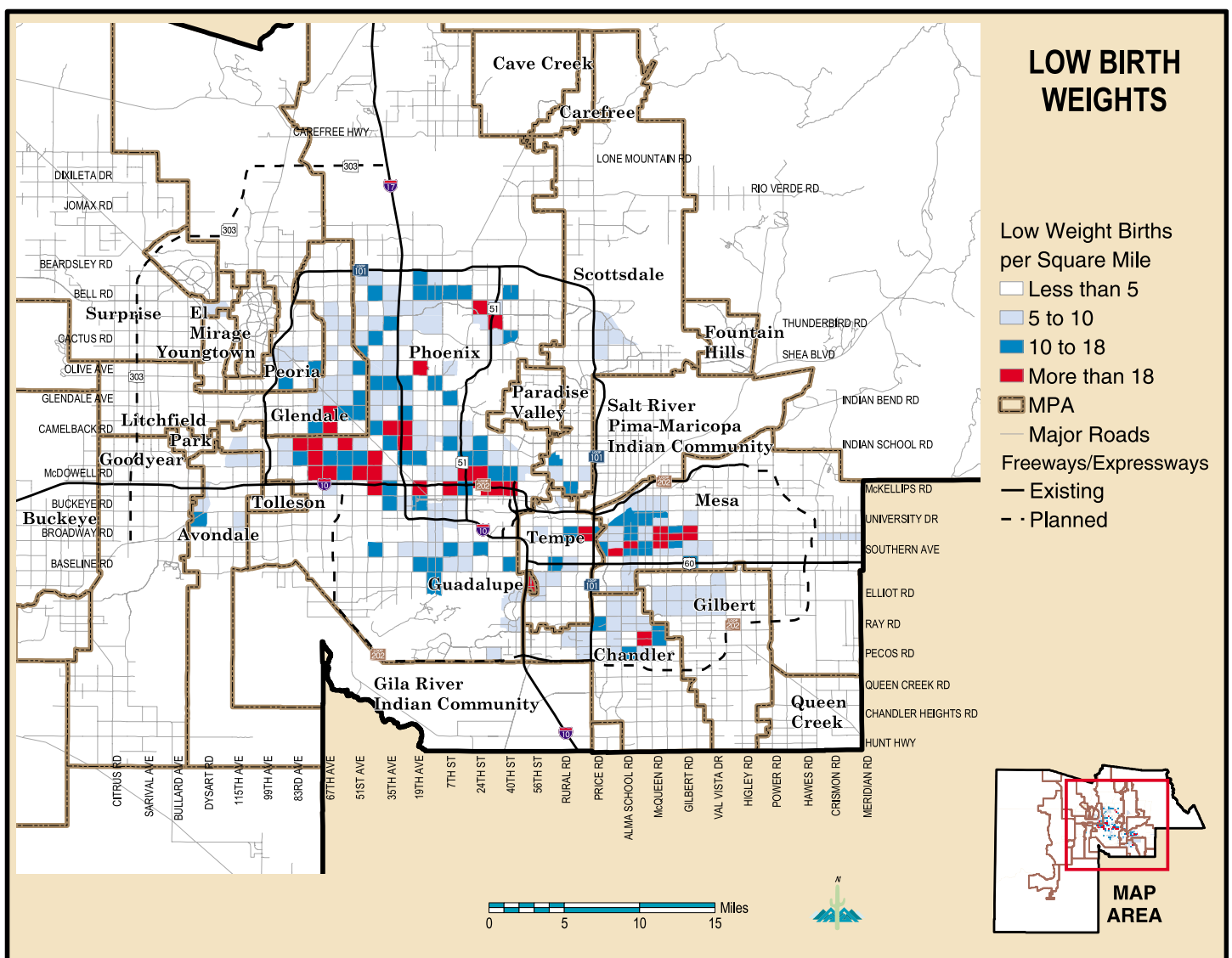
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), the first year of life is the most vulnerable, particularly for low birth weight babies (LBW). A newborn weighing less than 5 pounds, 8 ounces is considered to have a low birth weight. LBW babies are prone to illness at birth and need more extensive (and expensive) medical care. For these reasons, it is important to examine the prevalence of LBW babies and the factors that may contribute to LBW births.

In 2000, seven out of every 100 births in both Arizona and Maricopa County resulted in LBW babies. According to ADHS, this proportion of LBW births was the highest reported within the last 20 years. In comparing 2000 data to 1990, it appears the LBW births

in 2000 were more likely to be born in multiple deliveries and to have older, unmarried mothers. ADHS also points out that for every year between 1990-2000, Arizona's LBW incidence was lower than the national average.

The map below details the LBW babies per square mile and is mapped according to the birth mother's census tract of residence. The average in Maricopa County per square mile was seven LBW births in 2000.



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (CONTINUED)

Reviewing low birth weight (LBW) babies by racial and ethnic groups is also important. In 2001, the percent of LBW White, non-Hispanic babies in Maricopa County was 6.6%. 13.6% of African-American babies were LBW in 2001, an increase from the 11.9% in 2000.

A review of the percentages of LBW babies by payor demonstrated that in Maricopa County in 2002, 49.5% of LBW babies were born under private health insurance, and 46% of LBW babies were born under the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.

Finally, the percentage of LBW births may be reviewed by age of the birth mother. In Maricopa County in 2001, over 21% of babies born to mothers age 45 and older were of LBW. Additional information may be found at

<http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/menu/for/births.htm>

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY ETHNICITY
MARICOPA COUNTY 2001

	Total Births	Number Low Birth Weight (LBW)	Percent of Total LBW
*Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System			
** Indian Health Services			
White Non-Hispanic	26,407	1,729	6.5%
Hispanic/Latino	23,355	1,556	6.7%
Black or African-American	2,097	286	13.6%
American Indian	1,552	108	7.0%
Asian	1,581	128	8.1%
Unknown	632	42	6.6%
Total # of Births	55,624	3,849	

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY PAYOR
MARICOPA COUNTY 2001

	Total Births	Number Low Birth Weight (LBW)	Percent of Total LBW
Paid for by AHCCCS*	24,427	1,781	46.3%
Paid for by IHS**	187	14	0.4%
Paid for by Private Insurance	29,171	1,905	49.5%
Paid for by Self	1,270	96	2.5%
Payee unknown	569	53	1.4%
Total	55,624	3,849	100.0%

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BY AGE
MARICOPA COUNTY 2001

	Total Births	Number Low Birth Weight (LBW)	Percent of Total LBW
Ages <15 years	131	11	8.4%
15-17 years	2,522	240	9.5%
18-19 years	4,569	354	7.7%
20-24 years	15,068	1,011	6.7%
25-29 years	15,317	921	6.0%
30-34 years	11,640	788	6.8%
35-39 years	5,230	420	8.0%
40-44 years	1,083	90	8.3%
45+ years	61	13	21.3%
Unknown	3	1	33.3%
Total	55,624	3,849	

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 1999, 2000 & 2001

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant mortality is an important measure of a community's health and well being and is used as such a measure worldwide. The following four causes account for more than half of all infant deaths: birth defects, disorders relating to pre-term delivery and low birth weight, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and respiratory distress syndrome. After the first month of life, SIDS becomes the most prevalent cause of death among infants and accounts for about one-third of all infant deaths during this period. Another risk factor is the age of the mother; mortality rates are highest among infants born to mothers under age 16 or over age 44.

Over the past 50 years, the infant mortality rate in Maricopa County has declined each decade. In 1950, the mortality rate was 37.3 per 1,000 live births; in 2000 it was 6.5 per 1,000 live births. The table below shows the mortality rate in Maricopa County for each of these decades:

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
MARICOPA COUNTY

	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
1950	37.3
1960	26.9
1970	15.5
1980	13.4
1990	8.9
2000	6.5

Among the racial/ethnic groups in Maricopa County, African-American infants have the highest mortality rate, while Asian infants have the lowest mortality rates. The table below identifies infant mortality rates in Maricopa County in 2001 for the total population overall and by ethnic group.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY ETHNICITY
MARICOPA COUNTY, 2001

	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Total All Groups	6.7
White Non-Hispanic	5.5
Hispanic	6.6
African-American	19.1
American Indian	12.2
Asian	*

* fewer than 10 infant deaths

Additional data may be found at the following web site:

<http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/report/ahs2002/toc02.htm>

HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010

Healthy People 2010 is a tool for collecting data critical to the overall health of the nation, and at the same time, a national agenda for improving the health status of Americans. As a national initiative, Healthy People 2010 strives to impact communities affected by conditions that lead to morbidity and premature mortality.

In an effort to monitor the state's progress toward achieving the national Healthy People 2010 objectives, the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) tracks rates, ratios, or cases in each county by "focus areas" identified as vaccine preventable diseases,

injury and violence, cancer, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, respiratory disease, and substance abuse. Progress is reviewed by individual communities and by the Healthy Arizona 2010 Advisory Board. The Healthy Arizona 2010 Strategic Plan may be found at:

<http://www.hs.state.az.us/phs/healthyaz2010/strtg.htm>

The table below compares the national Healthy People 2010 target in the focus areas to the existing rates in Arizona and Maricopa County. In some areas, such as in reducing deaths from falls and reducing deaths from chronic lower respiratory disease among adults age

45 and older, Arizona and Maricopa County have room for improvement in reducing rates or cases. In other focus areas, such as the prostate cancer death rate and the number of deaths from HIV disease, Arizona and Maricopa County are already performing better than the national average. In an effort to demonstrate the availability and diversity of data and expand upon positive statistical health trends, it is of interest to review additional data on AIDS/HIV.

MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARD ARIZONA

AND SELECTED NATIONAL YEAR 2010 OBJECTIVES (2001 STATUS)

		Rates/Ratios/Cases in 2001	
	2010 Target	Arizona	Maricopa County
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES			
Reduce rate of hepatis A	4.5	7.7	6.2
Reduce rate of meningococcal disease	1	0.4	0.5
Reduce the rate of tuberculosis	1	5.4	5.1
INJURY AND VIOLENCE			
Reduce firearm-related deaths	4.1	15.5	16.3
Reduce deaths caused by unintentional injuries	17.5	46.6	43
Reduce deaths caused by motor vehicle crashes	16	17.2	15.3
Reduce deaths from falls	3	8.9	9.3
Reduce homicides	5	8.7	10.1
Reduce the suicide rate	10	11.5	10.1
Reduce the suicide rate among adolescents aged 15-19 years	10	10.5	6.7
Reduce the suicide rate among older adults aged 65 years and older	10	16.3	12.9
CANCER			
Reduce the overall cancer death rate	159.9	169.2	170.1
Reduce the lung cancer death rate	44.9	44.5	44.4
Reduce the breast cancer death rate	22.3	23.6	25.6
Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate	13.9	16.7	17.2
Reduce the prostate cancer death rate	28.8	24.3	24.9
DIABETES			
Reduce the diabetes-related death rate	45	47.5	45.8
HEART DISEASE AND STROKE			
Reduce coronary heart disease deaths	166	149.3	158.3
Reduce stroke deaths	48	47.7	48.3
RESPIRATORY DISEASES			
Reduce deaths from chronic lower respiratory disease among adults aged 45 years and older	60	128.6	133.3
HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DISEASE			
Reduce the number of new AIDS cases per 100,000 population	9	6.4	7.4
Reduce deaths from HIV disease	8	3.1	3.2
SUBSTANCE ABUSE			
Reduce cirrhosis deaths	6.7	12.3	11.5
Reduce drug-induced deaths	4.5	11.3	10.6

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services

AIDS AND HIV

As demonstrated by the data in the table, the 2010 national target is to reduce the number of new AIDS cases to nine per 100,000 and the number of deaths from HIV disease to eight per 100,000. In 2001, Maricopa County had already exceeded these targets with lower incidences of new AIDS cases (7.4 per 100,000 people) and a lower number of deaths from HIV disease (3.2 per 100,000).

In Arizona, the largest concentration of AIDS cases was in the metropolitan areas, specifically in Maricopa and Pima Counties. AIDS cases in Maricopa County represented 64% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in Arizona in 2000. Statewide, the number of AIDS cases reported is declining; since the number of new AIDS cases in Arizona peaked in 1992 with 721 cases, the number has steadily declined to 409 new cases statewide in 2001. Also of interest is the decreasing case-fatality rate for reported cases of AIDS. In 1995, the case-fatality rate was 48%; in 2000, the rate was 10%. Additional details may be found at:

http://www.hs.state.az.us/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

As the population ages, the impact of Alzheimer's disease is important to review. As evidenced here, the mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease is consistently higher in urban than in rural areas. In 2000, the mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease was 20.4% higher for urban than rural residents. This trend was even more pronounced among females. According to the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) *Mortality from Alzheimer's disease among Arizona Residents, 1990-2000*, the rate of urban females with Alzheimer's in 2000 was 40.4% higher than the rate of females in rural areas. Further, mortality from Alzheimer's disease ranges significantly from county to county. In Maricopa County, the age-adjusted mortality rate from Alzheimer's is 24.7 per 100,000 residents.

Additional information may be found at :

<http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/report/mfad/mfad00/toc00.htm>

MORTALITY

According to the ADHS *Health Status and Vital Statistics 2000* report, the average age of residents of Maricopa County who died in 2001 was 70.9.

Average age of death varies by sex as well as by racial/ethnic group. The average age of death for female residents in Maricopa County in 2001 was 74.9, while for males it was 67.1. The variation in average age of death by race/ethnicity is even more pronounced. The average age of death for White residents of Maricopa County in 2001 was 71.7, 58.2 years for African-Americans, 52.2 years for Hispanics, and 50.2 for Native Americans.

ADHS also cites cardiovascular disease and diseases of the heart as accounting for 34.2 % and 26 % of deaths in 2001 respectively. Cancer was the next leading cause of death, accounting for 21.8 % of all deaths in Maricopa County in 2001. The remaining 18 % of deaths of residents in Maricopa County were attributable to a wide range of natural causes as well as accidents and criminal activities. The table at the right presents the percent of total deaths for selected leading causes of death in Maricopa County and Arizona. This table does not represent all 113 leading causes of death, but instead depicts cause of death by some of the more commonly used categories.

Age-specific mortality data for Maricopa County is also available from ADHS.

<http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/menu/for/deaths.htm>

One example of age-specific mortality data (deaths among children under age 5) is examined by the ADHS Child Fatality Review Team (CFRT). Findings of the 2001 CFRT Review (focusing on 2000 data) suggested that of the 893 child fatalities in Arizona, 247 were preventable and included causes of death such as motor vehicle accidents, unintentional injuries, violence-related deaths, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and medical conditions/prematurity. Death by drowning was of particular concern to the CFRT. Drowning deaths increased from 22 in 1999 to 42 in 2000; over 85% of these deaths were preventable. Of the 893 child fatalities in Arizona, 502 were Maricopa County residents.

The Health Status and Vital Statistics 2000 report may be found at:

<http://www.hs.state.az.us/plan/report>

The Arizona Child Fatality Review Team reports may be found at:

<http://www.hs.state.az.us/cfhs/azcf/download.htm>

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

1990, 2000 ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY

	1990	2000
Arizona	194	1046
Male	81	326
Female	113	720
Maricopa County	110	679
Urban Areas	161	891
Male	71	263
Female	90	628
Rural Areas	33	155
Male	10	63
Female	23	92

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 2000

PERCENT OF TOTAL DEATHS FOR SELECTED LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 2001

	Arizona (%)	Maricopa County (%)
Total, all causes	100	100
Cardiovascular Disease	33.4	34.2
Diseases of heart	25.2	26
Cancer (Malignant neoplasms)	21.8	21.8
Lung cancer	5.8	5.7
Prostate cancer	1.2	1.2
Female breast cancer	1.6	1.8
Colorectal cancer	2.1	2.2
Cervical cancer	0.2	0.2
Chronic lower respiratory disease	6	6.1
Cerebrovascular disease	5.9	6.1
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	5.9	5.9
Motor Vehicle accidents	2.2	2.1
Falls	1.1	1.2
Accidental poisoning	1.1	1.1
Accidental drowning	0.2	0.3
Alzheimer's disease	2.7	3.2
Influenza and pneumonia	2.7	2.5
Diabetes	2.5	2.5
Chronic liver disease & cirrhosis	1.6	1.5
Nephritis (kidney disease)	1.5	1.3
Suicide	1.5	1.4
Homicide	1.1	1.5
Blood poisoning (septicemia)	0.9	0.8
Parkinson's disease	0.9	1
High blood pressure (essential hypertension)	0.7	0.8
Aortic aneurism	0.6	0.6
HIV disease	0.4	0.4
Injury by firearms	2	2.3
Drug-induced deaths	1.4	1.5
Alcohol-induced deaths	1	0.9

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Health and Vital Statistics 2001

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT: CHARITABLE GIVING AND VOLUNTEERING

CHARITABLE GIVING

Arizona's nonprofit and charitable organizations provide much-needed services to the Maricopa Region. The degree to which our community is engaged in the work of these organizations is a strong indicator of community well being.

According to the ASU Center for Nonprofit Leadership and Management, approximately 18,950 operating nonprofit organizations are on file with the Arizona Corporation Commission. This does not include civic or country clubs, prayer groups, credit unions, labor unions, or political groups.

Of the operating nonprofits in Maricopa County, the top five recipients of charitable donations included relatives, those nonprofits representing homeless individuals, religious organizations, youth development, relatives, and human service organizations.

VOLUNTEERING

According to a telephone survey of 1,004 Arizonans administered by the ASU Center for Nonprofit Leadership and Management, over 55% of respondents volunteered in the past year. Nationally, an average of 44% of individuals volunteer their time. In general, females are more likely than males to volunteer, and volunteering increases steadily with level of educational attainment. Additional data may be found at:

http://www.asu.edu/copp/nonprofit/res/res_givol.htm

TOP 5 RECIPIENTS OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS

(% DONATING TO) MARICOPA COUNTY 2002

	Maricopa County	All other Arizona Counties
Needy/Street/Homeless Person	68.3%	70.1%
Religious Organization	66.4%	57.3%
Youth Development	56.7%	48.7%
Relatives	54.4%	54.2%
Human Service Organizations	53.7%	51.3%
Percentage of households contributing to charitable organizations	90.9%	82.5%

VOLUNTEERING IN ARIZONA

IN MARICOPA COUNTY 2001-2002

Percentage of respondents who volunteered in previous year	55.5%
Average hours donated per week*	3.74

* based on volunteers; hours volunteered reported from respondents

Source: ASU Center for Nonprofit Leadership and Management

VOTING

Residents' decision to exercise their voice in government by voting can also be a good indicator of the community's level of civic engagement. According to the Arizona Secretary of State's Office, there were over 1.3 million registered voters in Maricopa County as of November 5, 2002. Of these registered voters, 598,881 (46.1%) were registered Republicans, 415,785 (32.0%) were registered Democrats, 8,631 (0.7%) were registered Libertarians, and 291,329 (22.4%) were registered as "Other."

For additional information, please visit: <http://www.sosaz.com/election/>

Data collected by the Maricopa County Recorder's Office on registered voters who turned out to vote in the Primary and General elections in Maricopa County in 2000 and 2002 are displayed in the table below. Additional data may be found at:

www.recorder.maricopa.gov/voterreg.htm

Alternatively, the U.S. Census Bureau tracks voter turnout in a different manner and reports that in the Presidential election in 2000, 55% of the voting-age population nationwide voted. The Census Bureau also reported that if the number of non-citizens is removed from the number of individuals in the voting-age population, the 2000 Presidential election then shows a turnout of 60%.

VOTER TURNOUT

MARICOPA COUNTY 2001 & 2002

	2000 Primary Election	2000 General Election	2002 Primary Election	2002 General Election
Registered Voters	1,145,225	1,226,317	1,305,391	1,314,626
Numbers of Votes Cast	244,229	914,952	288,166	724,011
Percent Voter Turnout	21.33%	74.61%	22.08%	55.07%
Total Population Over 18*	2,244,146	2,244,146	2,392,312	2,392,312
Percent Eligible Voting Population Registered to Vote	51.03%	54.65%	54.57%	54.95%

*Population figures based on 2000 Census Data and 2002 Census Estimates for Maricopa County.

VOTER REGISTRATION

IN MARICOPA COUNTY & ARIZONA 2002

	Precincts	Election Period	Democratic	Libertarian	Republican	Other	TOTAL
Maricopa County	1030	Sep 02 Primary	416,925	8,426	603,733	276,307	1,305,391
	1030	Nov 02 General	415,785	8,631	598,881	291,329	1,314,626
PERCENTAGES		Sep 02 Primary	31.94%	0.65%	46.25%	21.17%	
		Nov 02 General	31.63%	0.66%	45.56%	22.16%	

Source: Arizona Secretary of State's Office

EDUCATION



The data contained in this section can be used to assess the success of the educational system. Test scores are just one of the datasets commonly used to assess strengths and weaknesses; it is also important to review related statistics on early childhood education, high school enrollment rates, and educational attainment of adults.

The data are presented in different formats and at different levels of geography. The information on enrollment and dropout rates is cross-tabulated by race/ethnicity and presented in graphs. Tables convey information on tests scores and school attainment and the map illustrates the distribution of people in the region with less than a 9th grade education. Data are presented at the state and county level.

CHILDCARE AND EARLY EDUCATION

The childcare data presented in the tables below display the number of Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) licensed childcare centers and small group homes for childcare in Arizona and Maricopa County. There were 1,285 licensed childcare centers and 162 licensed small group homes in Maricopa County as of December 1, 2002. The capacity of the childcare centers ranged from a low of five children to a high of 486 children, while the capacity for the small group homes ranged from 5 to 15, with the majority around 15.

According to the Association for Supportive Child Care, there were 256 accredited childcare centers and small group homes in Maricopa County as of November 1, 2002. These programs are accredited through the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). NAEYC data suggests that almost 20% of DHS licensed childcare centers and small group homes were also accredited in late 2002. For more information, visit www.asccaz.org

In 2002, the average weekly cost of care in a childcare center in Maricopa County ranged from a high of \$143 for a child under one year of age, to a low of \$106 for a school-age child. This equates to an annual cost ranging from \$5,512 to \$7,400. In 2002 the average weekly cost of care in a small group home in Maricopa County ranged from a low of \$95 for a school-age child to a high of \$113 for a child under one year of age. On an annual basis, the 2002 cost for childcare in a group home ranged from \$4,940 to \$5,900.

Nationally, more than 50% of all working parents use kith and kin (family and friend) childcare providers, particularly in low-income communities (Bank Street College of Education, Center for Family Support). Census 2000 data for Arizona indicated that in homes where a grandparent lived with one or more grandchildren under 18 years of age, 45.4% of these grandparents were responsible for their grandchildren. Together, these data indicate that a growing number of children nationally and in our community are receiving care from relatives or family friends on a regular basis in the absence of their parents. Additional data from Bank Street College may be found at: <http://www.bankstreet.edu/kithandkin/p2research.html>

NUMBER OF DHS LICENSED CHILDCARE CENTERS AND SMALL GROUP HOMES
MARICOPA COUNTY AND ARIZONA 12/02/02

	Maricopa County	Arizona
Child Care Centers	1,285	2,074
Small Group Homes	162	307

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services,
Office of Child Care Licensure

AVERAGE WEEKLY FULL TIME COST CHARGED BY PROGRAMS IN CENTERS AND GROUP HOMES
MARICOPA COUNTY, 2002

	Child Care Centers	Group Home Providers
Under Age 1 Year	\$143	\$113
1 Year Old	\$125	\$107
2 Years Old	\$120	\$104
3 Years Old	\$111	\$100
4 and 5 Years Old	\$110	\$99
School Age	\$106	\$95

SOURCE: Association for Supportive Childcare



ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

(ELEMENTARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL)

The Stanford 9 tests children against national standards in three areas: reading, math, and language. According to analysis by the Arizona Department of Education, during the past five years, Arizona students have seen significant academic gains in mathematics and language arts.

Improvements were seen across grade levels in all areas, most dramatically in math. Arizona students have also made slight improvements in reading, with an average gain across all grade levels of about three percentile ranks. Students in Maricopa County generally have placed in higher percentile ranks than the state overall. As at the state level, there have been greater gains in math and language, not as much movement in reading, and a general lowering in percentile ranks by grade 9 in all areas.

The other exam taken by Arizona students (Grades 3, 5, 8 and high school) is the Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) test. Originally, the State Board of Education required that all students who planned to graduate in 2001 would have to pass the test, but the requirement was then delayed to 2006. Additional data may be found at: www.ade.state.az.us/standards/stanford9/ or www.ade.state.az.us/ResearchPolicy/AIMSResults/

STANFORD 9 RESULTS
PERCENTILE RANKS FOR GRADES 2-9

ARIZONA		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reading	Spring 1999	50	47	54	51	54	53	54	43
	Spring 2003	57	54	57	54	57	55	56	44
Math	Spring 1999	51	49	54	54	59	55	54	57
	Spring 2003	63	59	60	61	66	61	61	63
Language	Spring 1999	40	51	49	44	44	54	49	39
	Spring 2003	49	60	52	49	49	59	53	44

MARICOPA COUNTY		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Reading	Spring 1999	53	51	57	54	58	56	58	47
	Spring 2003	59	57	59	56	59	57	58	46
Math	Spring 1999	54	53	58	58	64	59	58	62
	Spring 2003	64	62	62	63	69	64	63	67
Language	Spring 1999	44	54	51	47	48	58	53	44
	Spring 2003	51	62	54	51	51	62	55	47

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Education

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUTS

Arizona's high school enrollment increased from 293,720 students in 2000-2001, to 299,730 in 2001-2002. As calculated by the Arizona Department of Education, Arizona's high school dropout rate decreased from 12.1% in the 1994-1995 school year to 9.5% in the 2001-2002 year. The number of dropouts statewide in 1999-2000 stood at just over 26,000, and rose to 28,862 in the 2000-2001 school year, and remained over 28,000 in the following year. In the same three-year period, the number of dropouts in Maricopa County rose from just over 16,000 to more than 19,000, while the actual dropout rates decreased from 10.4% to 9%. For more information, visit:

www.ade.state.az.us/researchpolicy/dropoutinfo/

For its annual KIDS COUNT report, the Annie E. Casey Foundation uses a different definition than the State of Arizona to determine the percentage of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19). The measure they use is what the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) defines as the "status dropout" rate, and includes those teenagers who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Those who have a GED or equivalent are included as high school graduates.

Using this measure, KIDS COUNT 2002 reported that in 1999, Arizona had the highest dropout rate of all the states, and that 17% of teens ages 16-19 were high school dropouts, compared to 10% for the United States. One reason this dropout rate is higher than that reported by the State of Arizona is that it likely includes teens who have come to Arizona but have never been a part of the public school system.

For more information: www.aecf.org/kidscount

TOTAL DROPOUT RATES

ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY 1999/2000 - 2001/2002

	State of Arizona Rate (Total)	Maricopa County Rate (Total)
1999-00	11.1% (26,097)	10.4% (16,093)
2000-01	9.8% (28,862)	9.0% (17,974)
2001-02	9.5% (28,375)	9.0% (19,155)

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Education Annual Dropout Rate Study 2001-2002
Dropout Rate Study: 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02

Except for the Native American student population, dropout rates declined in the last three academic years for all other races/ethnicities identified by the Arizona Department of Education. In the 2001-2002 academic year, Native Americans had the highest dropout rates (16.1%), followed by Hispanics (13.2%), and African-Americans (11.7%). The dropout rate for Asians (3.7%) was the lowest among all the races/ethnicities.

ARIZONA HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

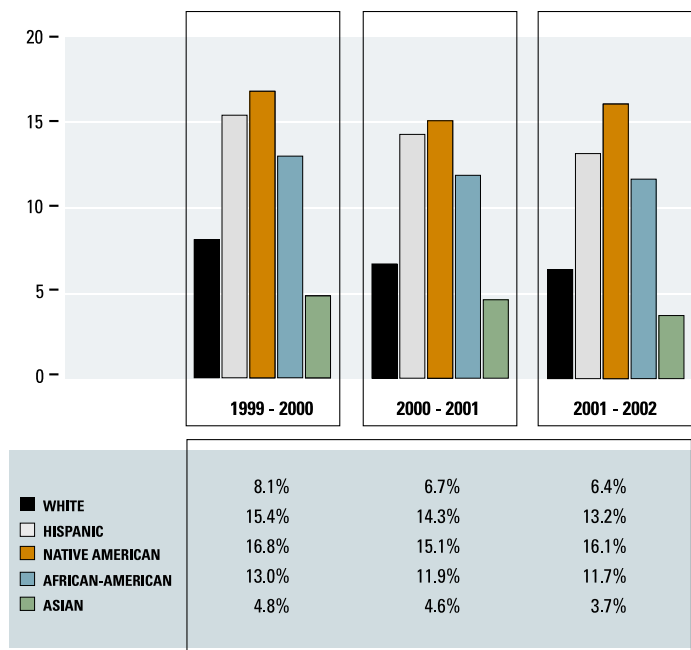
NUMBER OF DROPOUTS, DROPOUT RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 1999/2000 - 2001/2002

	Year	Enrollment	# of Dropouts	Dropout Rate
WHITE	1999-00	129,503	10,531	8.1%
	2000-01	162,831	10,990	6.7%
	2001-02	162,082	10,386	6.4%
HISPANIC	1999-00	71,188	10,969	15.4%
	2000-01	90,913	12,965	14.3%
	2001-02	94,763	12,545	13.2%
NATIVE AMERICAN	1999-00	17,418	2,919	16.8%
	2000-01	19,113	2,881	15.1%
	2001-02	21,393	3,452	16.1%
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1999-00	11,143	1,446	13.0%
	2000-01	14,597	1,740	11.9%
	2001-02	14,958	1,749	11.7%
ASIAN	1999-00	4,867	232	4.8%
	2000-01	6,266	286	4.6%
	2001-02	6,534	243	3.7%

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Education Dropout Rate Study: 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02

DROPOUT RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

1999/2000 - 2001/2002



SOURCE: Arizona Department of Education. Dropout Rate Study: 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Maricopa County's total percentage of high school graduates was 82.5%. The following 13 jurisdictions had a higher percentage of high school graduates than the Maricopa County average: Carefree, Cave Creek, Chandler, Fountain Hills, Gilbert, Goodyear, Litchfield Park, Mesa, Paradise Valley (the highest at 98.2%), Peoria, Scottsdale, Surprise, and Tempe. Nine of the 13 jurisdictions also had a higher percentage of citizens with a bachelor's degree or higher than the Maricopa County average (25.9%), with a range from 32.5% for Chandler to 69.1% for Paradise Valley.

Among 25 cities and towns and two Indian Communities within Maricopa County, 12 jurisdictions had a higher percentage than the Maricopa County average (7.4%) of citizens with less than a 9th grade education. These jurisdictions include Avondale, Buckeye, El Mirage, Gila Bend, Guadalupe, Phoenix, Queen Creek, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown, and the Gila River and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Communities.



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

POPULATION AGE 25 AND OVER IN 2000

Geographic Area	Population 25 years or over	Less than 9th Grade	9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	High School Graduate or Higher	Bachelor's Degree or Higher
United States	182,211,639	7.5%	12.1%	80.4%	24.4%
Arizona	3,256,184	7.8%	11.2%	81.0%	23.5%
Maricopa County	1,934,957	7.4%	10.1%	82.5%	25.9%
Apache Junction	22,690	5.3%	16.7%	77.9%	9.0%
Avondale	20,221	16.6%	12.2%	71.2%	16.2%
Buckeye	3,600	14.3%	15.5%	70.2%	10.3%
Carefree	2,449	0.7%	2.5%	96.8%	50.3%
Cave Creek	2,699	1.7%	4.4%	93.8%	40.9%
Chandler	108,790	5.2%	7.0%	87.8%	32.5%
El Mirage	3,627	29.1%	19.7%	51.2%	5.7%
Fountain Hills	15,642	1.5%	3.5%	95.0%	37.8%
Gila Bend	1,065	23.9%	20.8%	55.2%	8.0%
Gila River	5,357	13.0%	34.6%	52.4%	1.6%
Gilbert	64,467	1.8%	4.0%	94.3%	36.1%
Glendale	129,927	6.7%	10.9%	82.4%	21.0%
Goodyear	12,916	4.3%	12.1%	83.6%	22.6%
Guadalupe	2,595	39.3%	22.9%	37.8%	4.9%
Litchfield Park	2,712	0.6%	2.9%	96.5%	46.6%
Mesa	245,104	5.5%	9.8%	84.7%	21.6%
Paradise Valley	9,721	0.7%	1.1%	98.2%	69.1%
Peoria	70,583	3.5%	8.1%	88.3%	21.7%
Phoenix	795,297	10.9%	12.5%	76.6%	22.7%
Queen Creek	2,532	11.2%	9.9%	78.9%	17.3%
Salt River-Pima Maricopa	3,422	8.2%	27.4%	64.4%	4.9%
Scottsdale	150,662	2.0%	4.5%	93.5%	44.1%
Surprise	22,608	6.5%	8.6%	85.0%	20.5%
Tempe	93,273	3.6%	6.3%	90.1%	39.6%
Tolleson	2,847	29.4%	16.1%	54.5%	6.3%
Wickenburg	3,713	8.7%	11.1%	80.2%	19.9%
Youngtown	2,591	12.3%	13.6%	74.1%	10.9%

SOURCE: U.S Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF-3, DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics

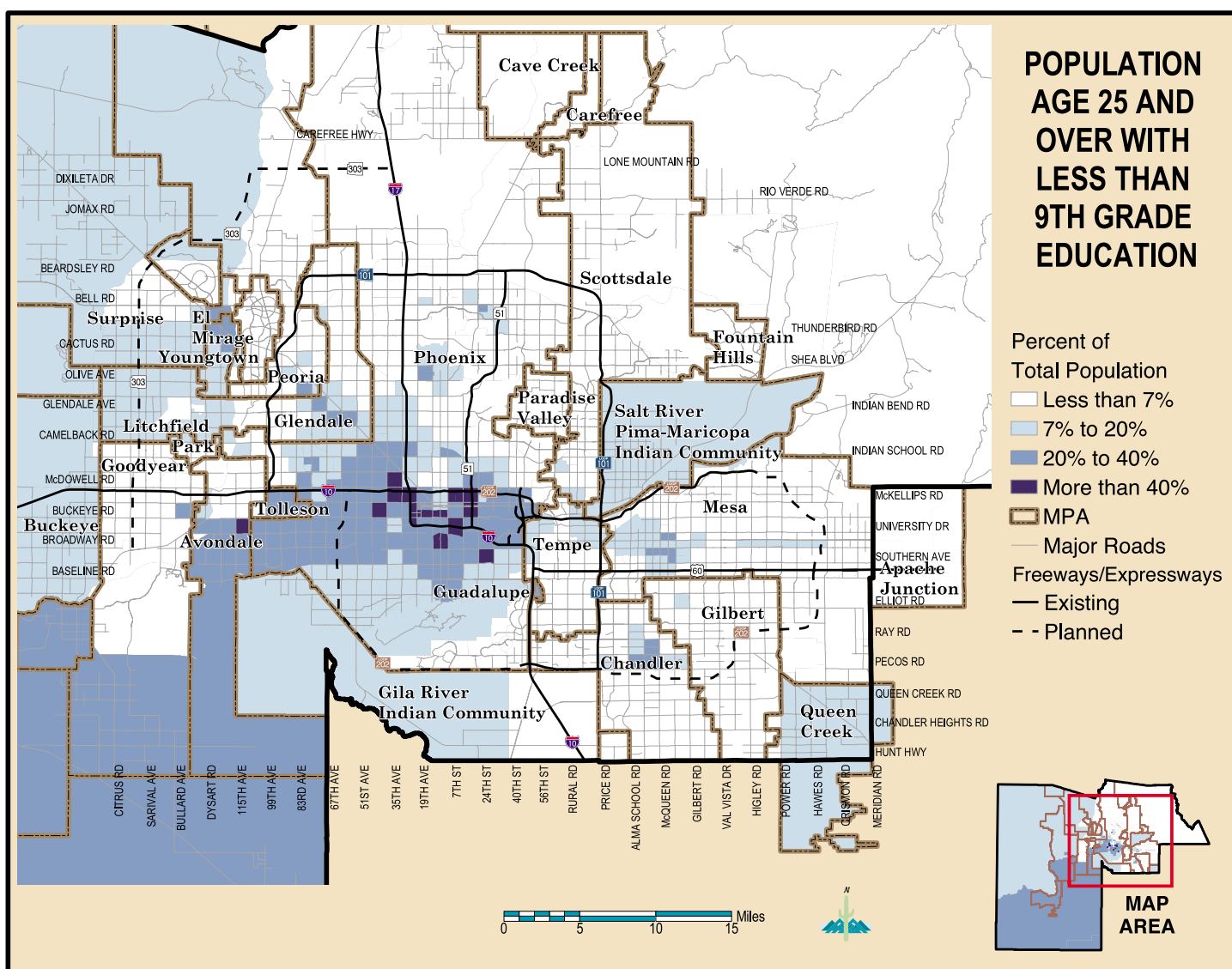
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (CONTINUED)

The Census Bureau collects data on educational attainment for citizens age 25 years and older in four categories: less than 9th grade, 9th to 12th grade no diploma, high school graduate or higher and bachelor's degree or higher. In 2000, Maricopa County's level of education among this population group was slightly higher than in Arizona as a whole.

Compared to the United States, the County had almost the same percentage of citizens age 25 years or older with less than a 9th grade education (7.4% vs. 7.5%); Maricopa County had a lower percentage than the national average of citizens who completed between 9 to 12 grades of education, but failed to receive a diploma (10.1% vs. 12.1%).

Maricopa County also had a higher percentage of citizens than the national average who were high school graduates (82.5% vs. 80.4%) or who had a bachelor's degree or higher (25.9% vs. 24.4%).

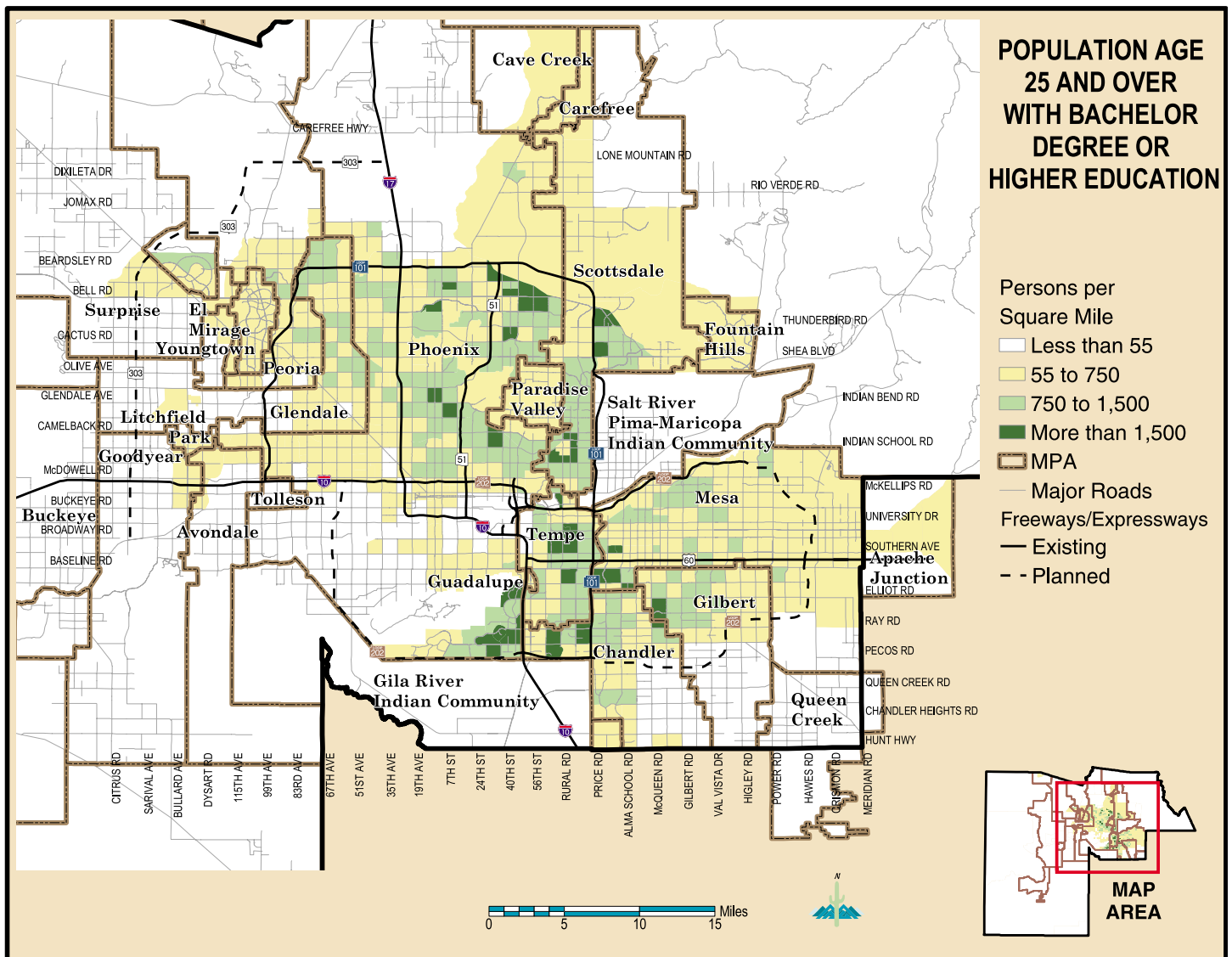
The map below displays the distribution of people throughout the Maricopa Region with less than a 9th grade education. The highest concentrations of people with less than a 9th grade education – 20% and higher – occurred in the central part of the region bounded by Camelback Road on the north, Southern Avenue on the south, I-10 on the east and Litchfield Road on the west.



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (CONTINUED)

When examining educational attainment, it is also important to understand the geographic distribution of those people with a bachelor's degree or higher. In 2000, 25.9% of the population over the age of 25 in Maricopa County had a bachelor's degree or higher. In Arizona overall, only 23.5% reported that level of attainment, lower than the U.S. overall at 24.4%.

In Maricopa County, the range of percentage of the population 25 years and over with a bachelor's degree or higher among the jurisdictions was dramatic. The highest percentage was found in Paradise Valley with 69.1%, and the lowest in Gila River with 1.6%.



EMPLOYMENT



Information on employment may be classified by place of residence or by place of work. The number of people employed by place of residence identifies the number of employed people in an area, while employment by place of work identifies the number of jobs available in an area.

This section presents maps which show the distribution of various occupations by place of residence and the distribution of employment by place of work. It also identifies the number of jobs in each Municipal Planning Area in 2000.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

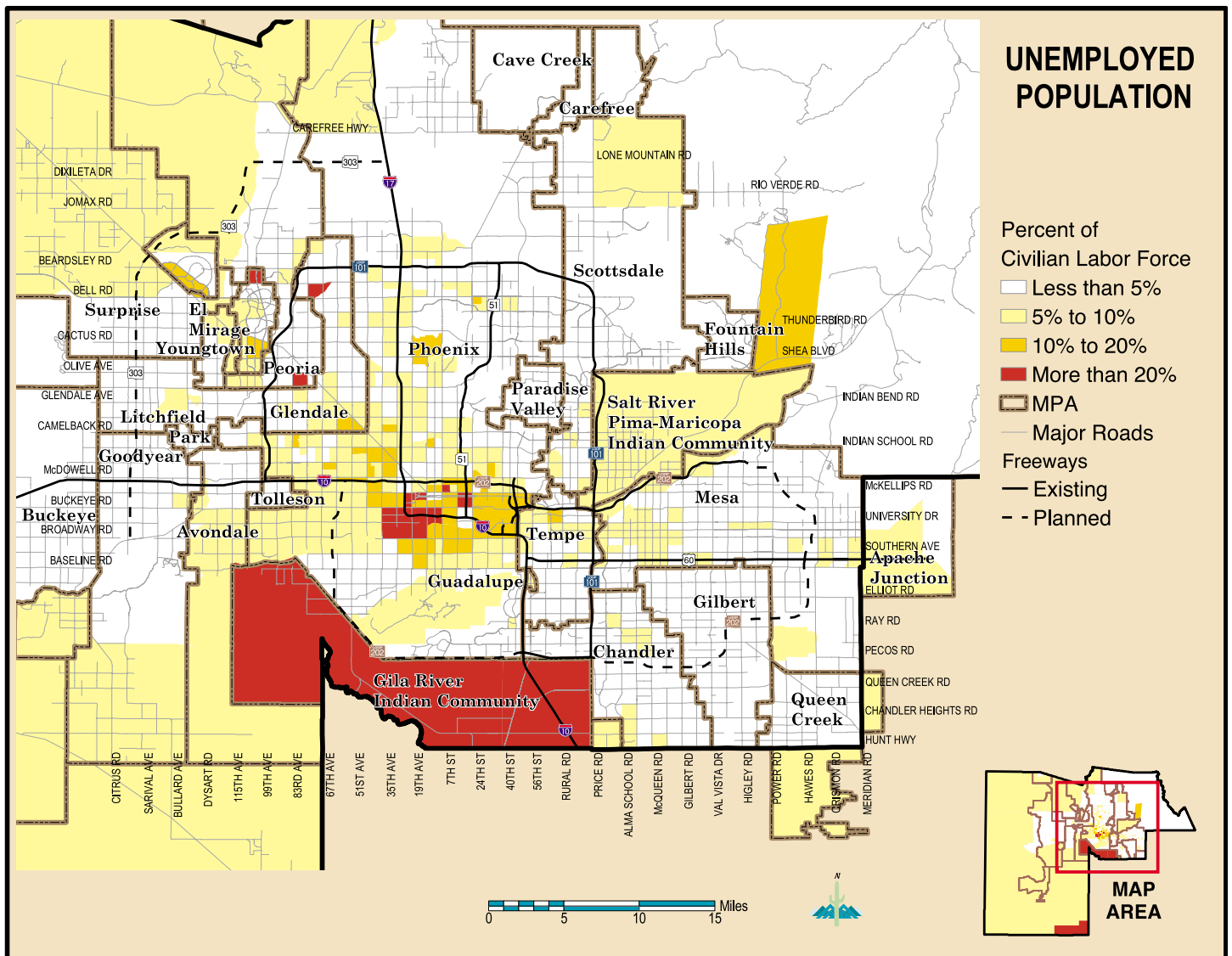
Maricopa County accounted for more than 60% of the civilian employment in the State. Census 2000 estimated 49% of Maricopa County's population to be in the labor force and an unemployment rate of 4.7%. According to Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), the Maricopa County labor force grew roughly 2.2% each year from 1995 to 2000. Maricopa County employment figures grew about the same, with an average annual increase of 2.4%. DES estimated the unemployment rates in April 2003 had increased to 5.1% for the County and 6.6% for the State.

In 2000, high percentages of unemployed population were found on the Gila River Indian Community, South Phoenix and dispersed in small pockets in the northwest part of the County. In 2000, the Maricopa County percent of unemployment was less than the national average.

POPULATION-LABOR FORCE - UNEMPLOYMENT
U.S., MARICOPA COUNTY and ARIZONA, 2000

	U.S.	Arizona	Maricopa County
Population	281,421,906	5,130,632	3,072,149
Population in labor force	138,820,935	2,387,139	1,504,252
Employed civilian labor force	129,721,512	2,233,004	1,427,292
Percent unemployed civilian labor force	5.8%	5.6%	4.7%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 2000, Summary File 3



EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In 1990, there were approximately one million employed persons residing in Maricopa County. By 2000, this number had increased 40% to 1.4 million. Maricopa County has evolved from a tourism and resource-based economy to a major center for high-tech manufacturing such as semiconductors, electronics, and aerospace. In addition to high technology, the economy is expanding in customer service operations, distribution, and professional services. In 2000, both management, professional and sales-related occupations each accounted for about 30% of jobs.

The management and professional employee residences are concentrated in Paradise Valley, Scottsdale, and North Phoenix with more than 50% of the employed population falling into this category. Areas with high percentages of service employee residences include the Gila River and Salt River Indian Communities, Luke Air Force Base, and El Mirage and Goodyear.

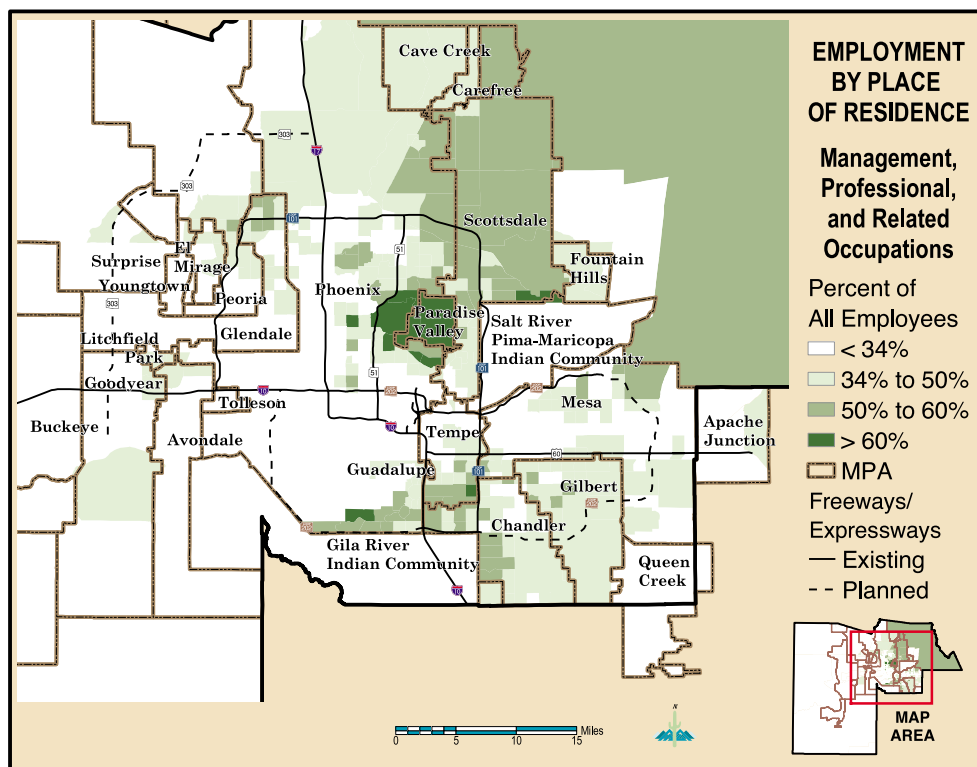
In 2002, Arizona lost approximately 14,700 jobs in manufacturing, 9,400 in construction jobs, 7,300 in services, and 6,500 in transportation, communication and utilities. Some job gains in the state were accomplished in 2002; 8,100 jobs were gained in state government, and 7,300 were added in trade positions. According to this analysis, Arizona's net loss of jobs in 2002 was 22,500.

The ASU Center for Business Research also highlights the fact that while employment made gains between 1993-2000, employment numbers fell in 2001. Still, the following Arizona counties maintained unemployment rates lower than the national average in 2001: Cochise, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima and Yavapai.

OCCUPATIONS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
PERCENT OF TOTAL JOBS, 2000

	U.S. (%)	Arizona (%)	Maricopa County (%)	Maricopa County
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9.4%	11.0%	10.5%	149,539
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	5,327
Managerial, professional, and related occupations	33.6%	32.7%	33.9%	483,582
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	14.6%	10.9%	11.0%	156,842
Sales and office occupations	26.7%	28.5%	29.7%	423,504
Service occupations	14.9%	16.2%	14.6%	208,492
Total	100%	100%	14.6%	1,427,292

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 2000, Summary File 3



"We must be committed to sustaining a strong and diversified economy both through investing in an educated workforce and a business climate which creates quality jobs whose wages and benefits will sufficiently support the basic needs of our families."

Armando Flores
Executive Vice President-Business Services
Arizona Public Service Company

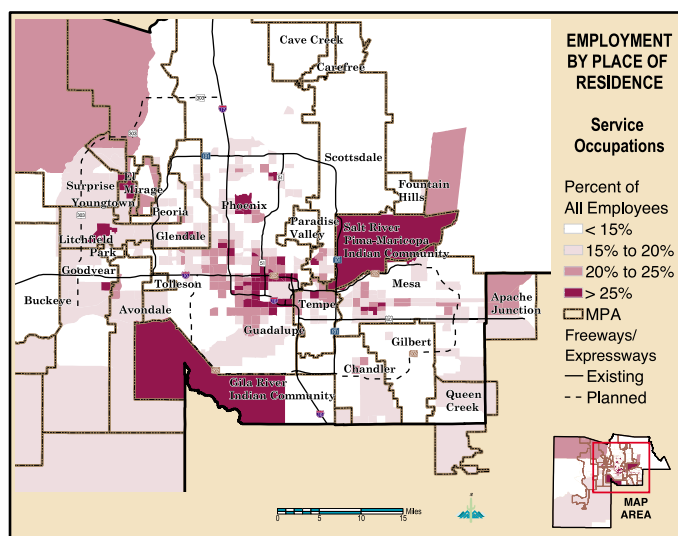
EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (CONTINUED)

Comparing employment by place of residence to employment by place of work shows that a higher number of workers than jobs can be found in some cities including Chandler, Peoria and Gilbert, whereas, other cities such as Phoenix, Tempe and Scottsdale have more jobs than workers. Some cities, including Paradise Valley and Surprise, have a fairly even balance of workers and jobs.

OCCUPATION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
MARICOPA COUNTY and ARIZONA, 2000

	Employed Civilian Population Age 16+	Management, Professional & Related Occupations	Service Occupations	All Other Occupations
Arizona	2,233,004	730,001	362,547	1,140,456
Maricopa County	1,427,292	483,582	208,498	735,212
Apache Junction *	12,613	2,384	2,696	7,533
Avondale	15,670	4,492	2,413	8,765
Buckeye	2,474	564	391	1,519
Carefree	1,269	645	134	490
Cave Creek	1,922	801	240	881
Chandler	92,646	37,835	10,753	44,058
El Mirage	3,113	451	900	1,762
Fountain Hills	9,859	4,086	1,331	4,442
Gila Bend	727	126	154	447
Gila River *	2,472	417	863	1,192
Gilbert	55,609	24,663	5,921	25,025
Glendale	103,474	32,508	14,678	56,288
Goodyear	7,651	2,451	1,115	4,085
Guadalupe	1,923	183	559	1,181
Litchfield Park	1,630	770	214	646
Mesa	185,711	57,295	26,983	101,433
Paradise Valley	5,735	3,857	314	1,564
Peoria *	49,793	16,893	6,565	26,335
Phoenix	611,019	188,553	96,989	325,477
Queen Creek *	2,054	640	251	1,163
Salt River	1,848	338	548	962
Scottsdale	104,436	48,980	12,127	43,329
Surprise	10,443	2,913	2,102	5,428
Tempe	90,791	36,032	13,259	41,500
Tolleson	2,159	313	267	1,579
Wickenburg	1,964	623	470	871
Youngtown	835	178	161	496

* Data is for entire jurisdiction, including portions outside of Maricopa County.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Demographic Profile.



EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) gathers employment data for the region by place of work. This data identifies the number of jobs in an area rather than the number of people who have jobs. Note that the employment estimates for 2000 are by place of work and not by place of residence as reported by the Census Bureau on the previous page.

The 2001 MAG database had more than 34,000 employers with five or more employees in Maricopa County. The employment is aggregated by Municipal Planning Areas (MPA). Municipal Planning Areas include the corporate limits of a municipality plus any adjacent areas that are anticipated to become a part of those corporate limits in the future. In 2000, Phoenix ranked above all other MPAs, with 740,000 jobs. A second tier of MPAs are Mesa, Tempe, and Scottsdale, all with 150,000 to 170,000 jobs, followed by Glendale and Chandler, with 70,000 to 85,000 jobs. Gilbert and Peoria had 28,000 to 35,000 jobs, and Goodyear, Surprise, Tolleson, and Avondale had 9,000 to 14,000 jobs.

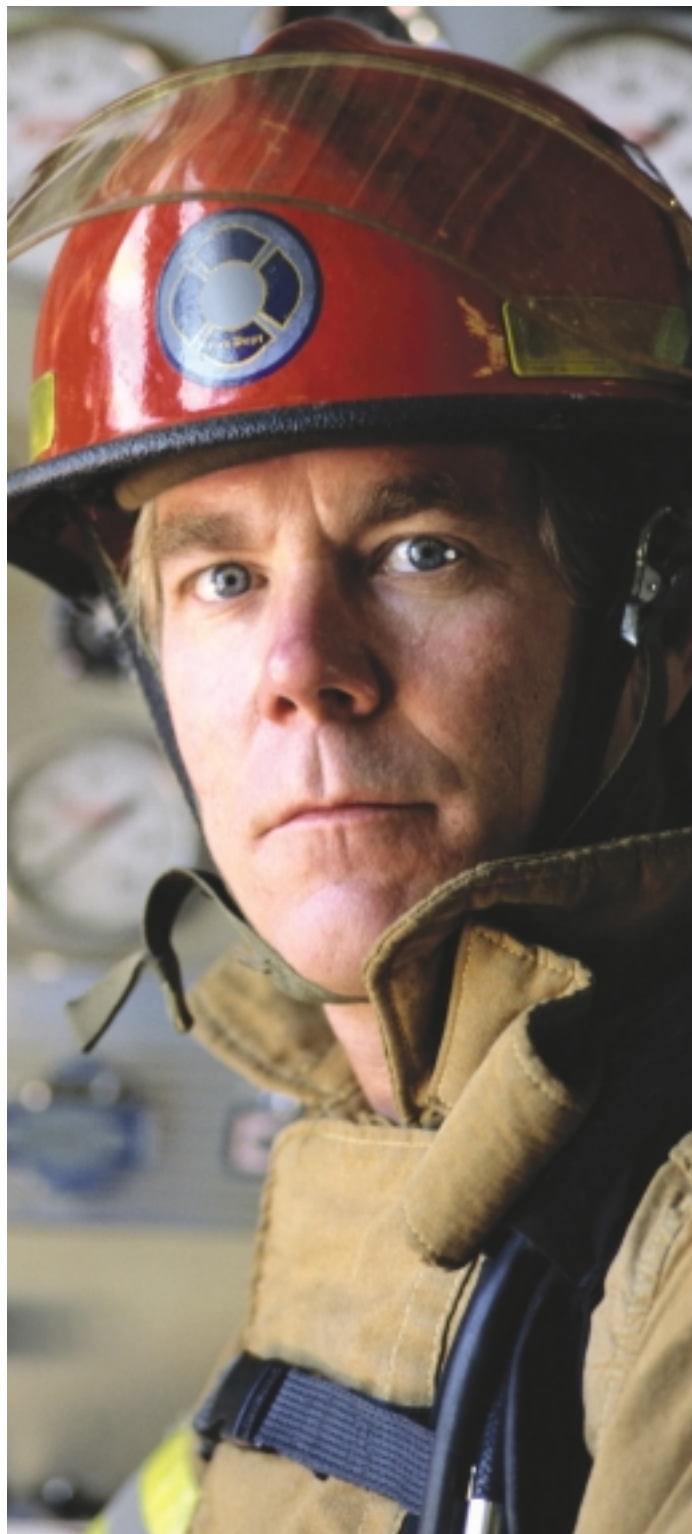
EMPLOYMENT BY MUNICIPAL PLANNING AREA (MPA)

MARICOPA COUNTY and JURISDICTIONS, 2000

Rank	Municipal Planning Areas (MPA)	Total Employment 2000*
1	Phoenix	741,000
2	Mesa	172,000
3	Tempe	162,400
4	Scottsdale	152,100
5	Glendale	84,500
6	Chandler	71,000
7	Gilbert	35,000
8	Maricopa County Areas	31,800
9	Peoria*	28,400
10	Goodyear	13,900
11	Tolleson	12,800
12	Avondale	9,000
13	Surprise	9,000
14	Salt River	7,300
15	Buckeye	7,100
16	Paradise Valley	5,400
17	Fountain Hills	4,300
18	Wickenburg	4,100
19	Gila River*	3,700
20	El Mirage	1,900
21	Queen Creek*	1,700
22	Carefree	1,500
23	Gila Bend	1,200
24	Litchfield Park	1,200
25	Youngtown	1,200
26	Cave Creek	800
27	Guadalupe	600
TOTAL MARICOPA COUNTY		1,564,900

SOURCE: MAG Interim Socioeconomic Projections, June 2003

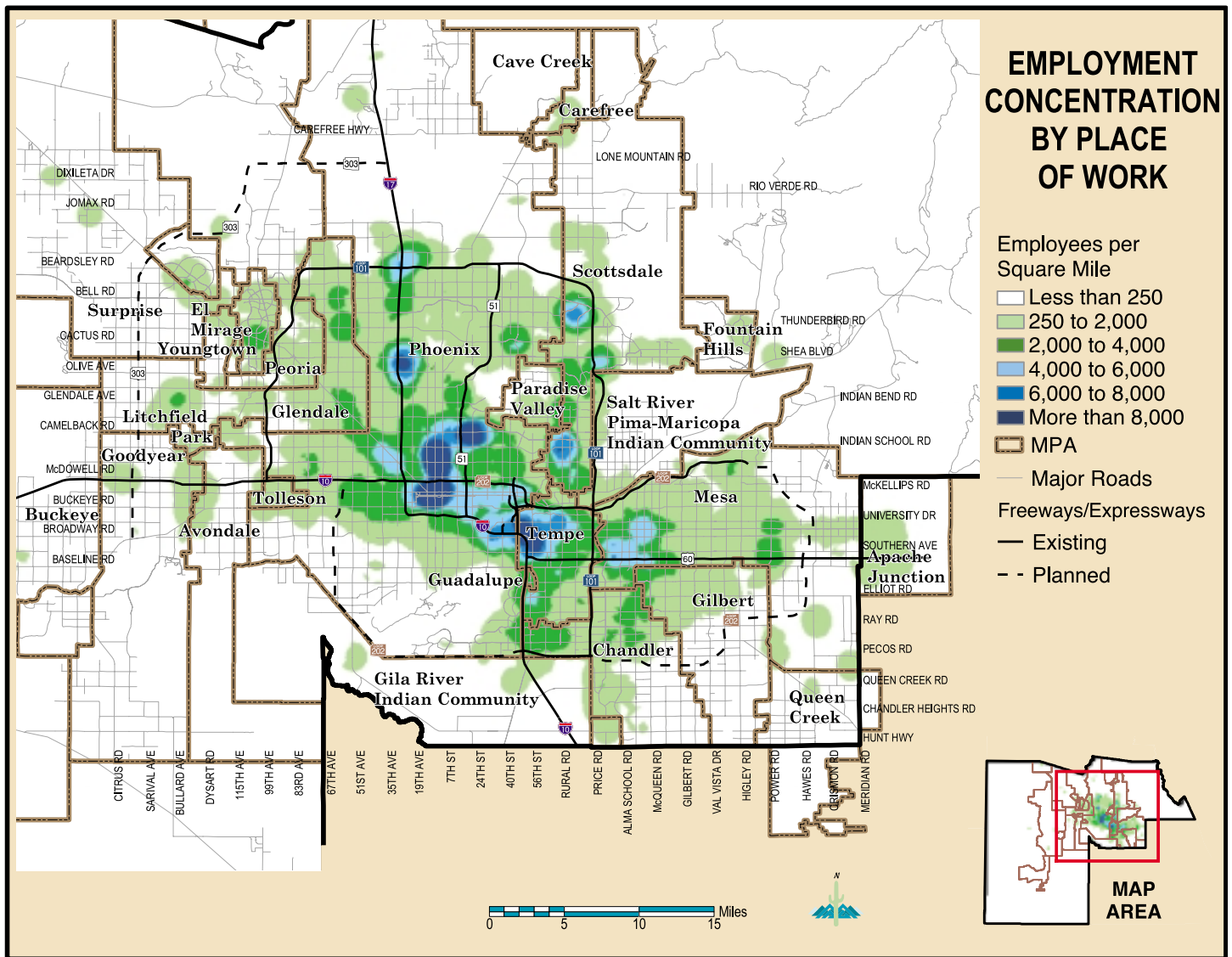
*Include the Maricopa County portion of Peoria, Queen Creek and the Gila River Indian Community only. MPA numbers rounded to nearest 100.



EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION

Employment concentration measures the average employment within a one-mile radius. This analysis helps in smoothing out differences in geographies and in identifying underlying spatial patterns in the data.

In 2000, the areas of greatest job density were located in a large geographic center of Maricopa County, inside Loop 101 to the north, and Loop 202 to the south, and along the I-17 corridor. [The greatest concentration was even more centralized in central Phoenix, and in the Southeast Valley.] There were also scattered concentrations along Loop 101 north, I-10 west, Grand Avenue, I-10 south, and Loop 101 south. A significant amount of existing job concentration was along the core of the region's freeway system, generally along I-10 just north of the planned Loop 202, through the core of the County, and to I-10 west of I-17.



Source: Maricopa Association of Governments, 2003

HOUSING



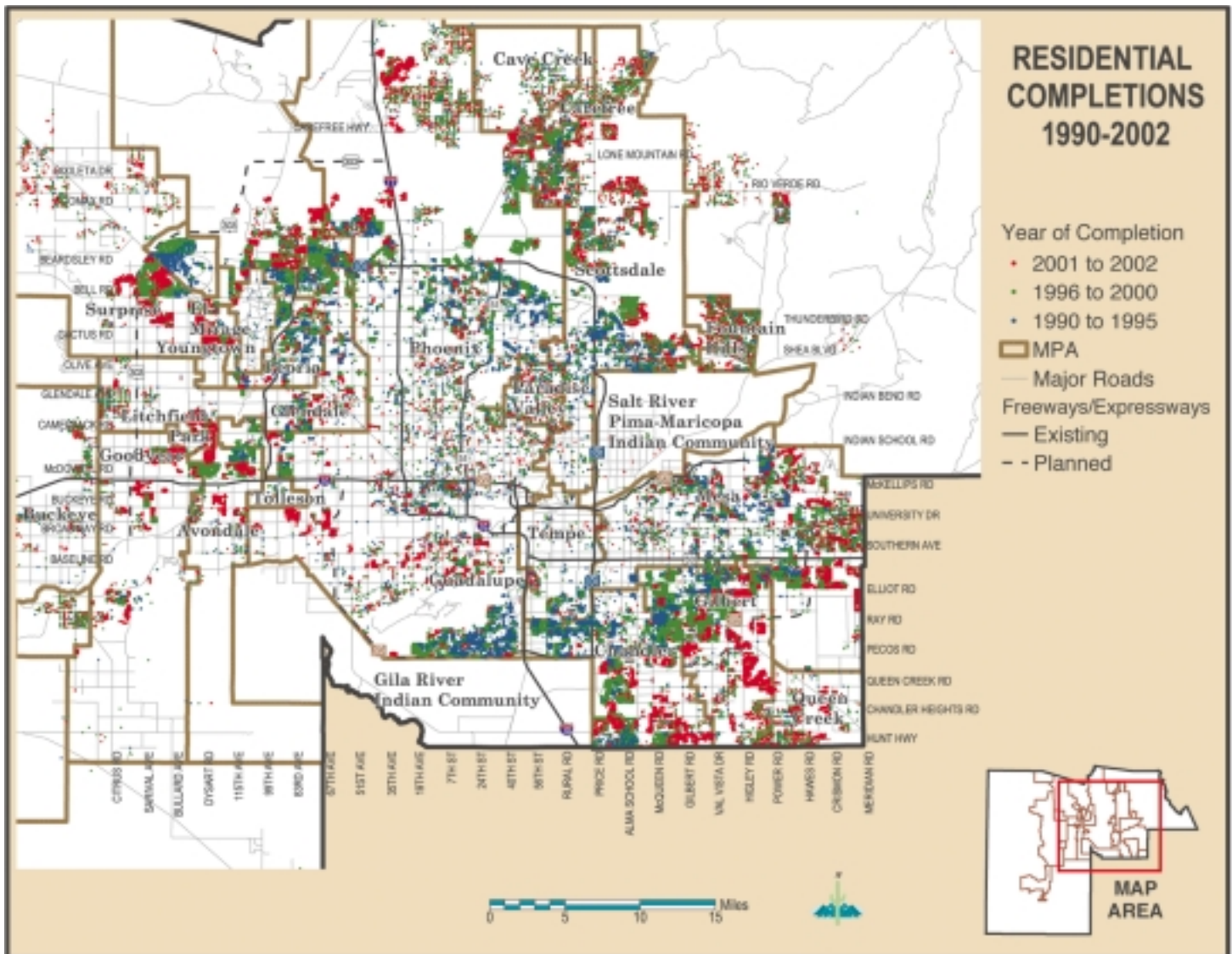
The housing section provides a snapshot of the housing stock in the Maricopa Region. This includes the growth of housing units between 1990 and 2002, and the composition of the housing stock by unit type. Housing units are classified as single family, apartment, townhouse/condo and mobile home. Other characteristics of housing that are described include housing tenure (owned versus rented) and the value of housing units in terms of median home value and median gross rent.

RESIDENTIAL COMPLETIONS

Since April 1, 1990, data on the number of residential completions has been collected by the Maricopa Association of Governments. A residential completion signifies that a housing unit for which a permit was issued has been completed and is ready for occupancy.

The distribution throughout the region of residential completions between April 1, 1990 and June 30, 2002 is shown in the map below. Units completed between 1990 and 1995 are shown in blue; from 1995 to 2000 in green, and from 2001 to 2002 in red.

The greatest concentrations of new housing units were constructed on the periphery of the region: in the north in Scottsdale and Phoenix; in the northwest in Surprise, Peoria, and Glendale; in the southwest in Avondale and Goodyear; and in the southeast in Chandler, Gilbert, Mesa, Tempe and Queen Creek.



Source: Maricopa Association of Governments, 2003

HOUSING UNITS: GROWTH AND MIX

Between 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units in the United States increased by 13.3%, while the number of housing units in Arizona and Maricopa County increased by 31.9% and 31.3% respectively (see table below). In 2000, Maricopa County had 1,250,231 housing units or about 57% of the state total.

NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS

U.S., ARIZONA AND MARICOPA COUNTY, 1990, 2000

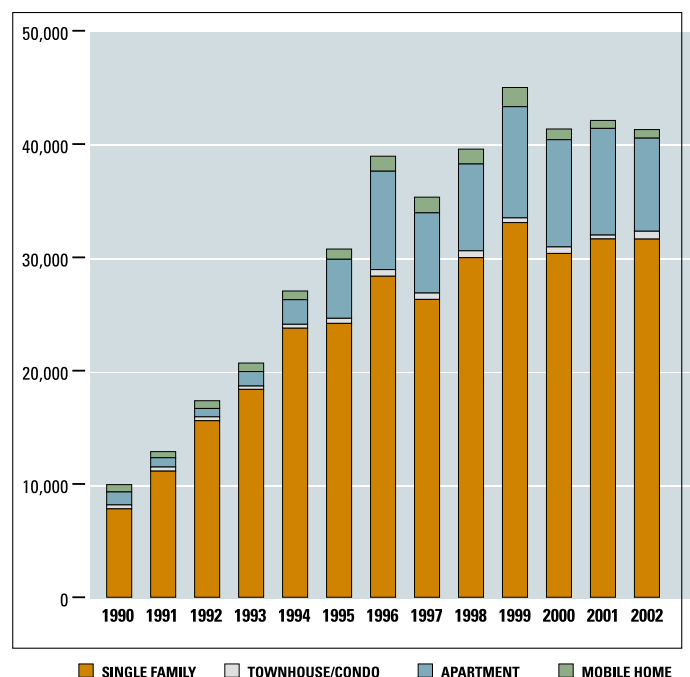
	1990	2000	Percentage Change
United States	102,263,678	115,904,641	13.3%
Arizona	1,659,430	2,189,189	31.9%
Maricopa County	952,041	1,250,231	31.3%

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 1990 and 2000, Summary File 1

Between 1990 and 2000, the number of residential units constructed in Maricopa County varied with economic conditions, ranging from 13,456 new units constructed during the lull in the economy in 1991, to a peak of 45,069 new units in 1999. The graph below identifies the change in residential completions from 1990 to 2002.

NEW HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE BY YEAR

1990 - 2000



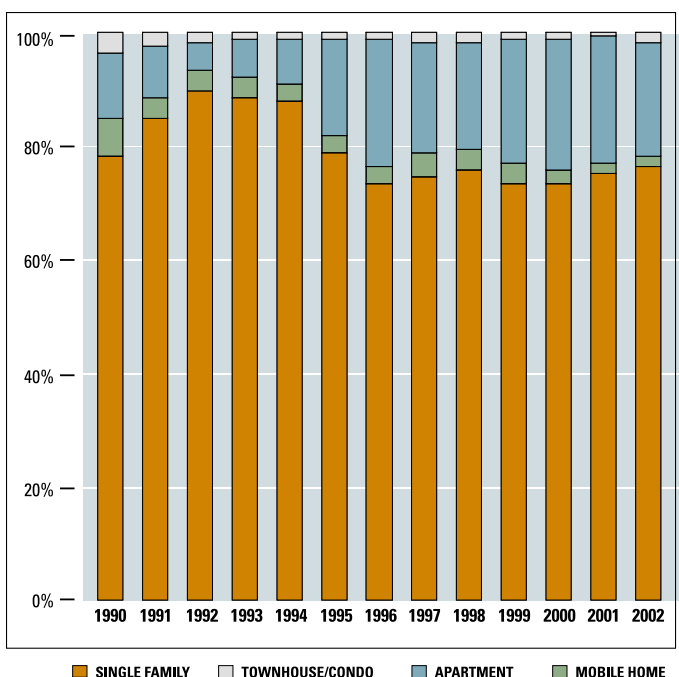
SOURCE: Maricopa Association of Governments



Between April 1, 1990 and June 30, 2002, more than 382,000 new houses were constructed in Maricopa County. The mix of housing units shown in the graph below for apartments and single-family housing has varied substantially during this time period. While only 800 apartment unit completions were issued in 1992, apartment completions increased more than 12-fold to 9,832 in 1999. Apartment completions peaked at about 22% in 1996. Coinciding with the increase in percent of apartment completions was a decrease in the percent of single-family building completions from 90% in 1992 to 73% in 1999.

PERCENT OF TOTAL HOUSING UNITS BY YEAR

1990 - 2000

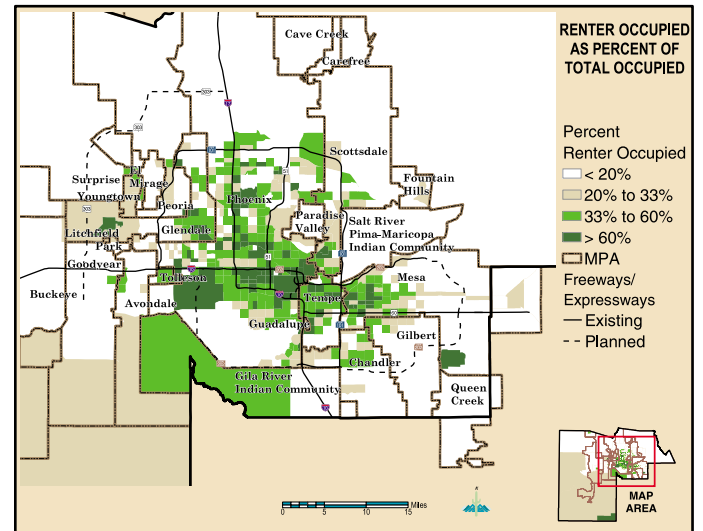


RENTER VERSUS OWNER-OCCUPIED

In 2000, the areas within Maricopa County with the highest percentage of units that were renter-occupied were generally found near employment centers and around educational institutions.

In Maricopa County, about 32.5% of total occupied housing units were occupied by renters. The highest concentrations of renters (more than 60% of total occupied housing units) were located in Central and West Phoenix, along the I-17 corridor, in Tempe around Arizona State University and in South Glendale.

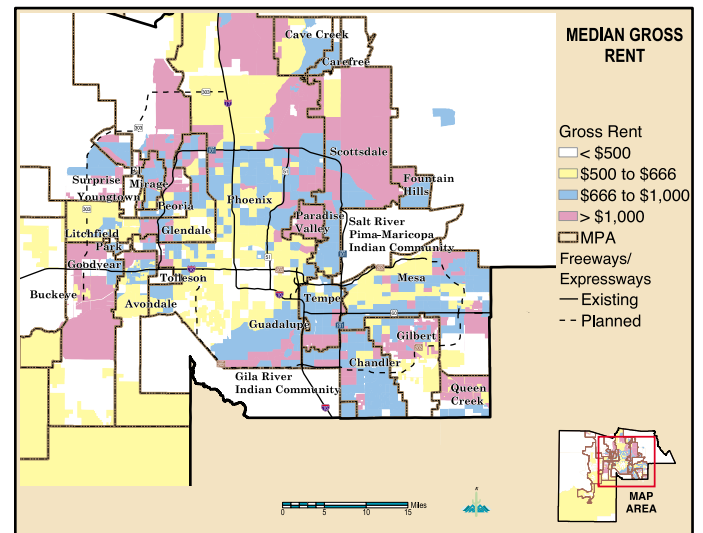
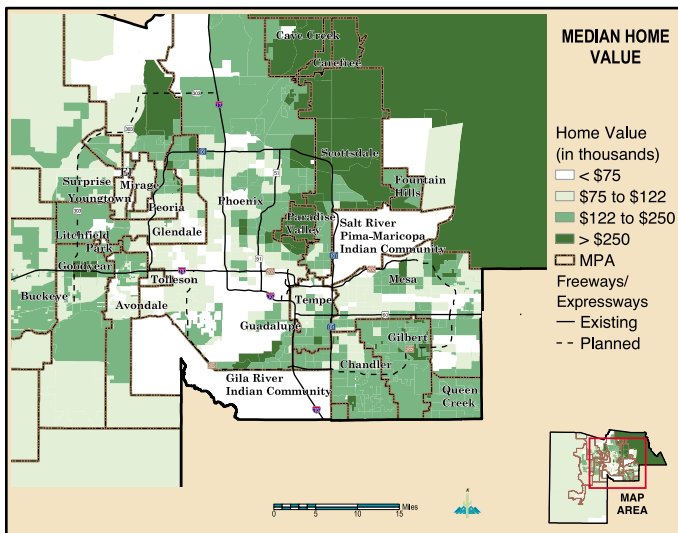
The lowest concentration of renters (less than 20%) were found in Queen Creek, Gilbert, East Mesa, South Chandler, Scottsdale, Surprise, Litchfield Park, and the unincorporated portion of the County.



MEDIAN HOME VALUE AND MEDIAN GROSS RENT

The median home value in Maricopa County according to Census 2000 was \$122,000. Highest median home values (more than \$250,000) were found in areas of Paradise Valley, Scottsdale, Carefree, Cave Creek, Fountain Hills, Litchfield Park, Peoria, and a portion of North Glendale. Other pockets of median home values more than \$250,000 were dispersed among Chandler, Gilbert, Mesa and Phoenix.

The median gross rent in Maricopa County averaged \$666 per month. The highest median gross rents (greater than \$1,000 monthly) were concentrated in Carefree, Cave Creek, Chandler, Fountain Hills, Gilbert, North Glendale, Goodyear, Litchfield Park, Mesa, Paradise Valley, Peoria, North Phoenix, Queen Creek, Scottsdale and Tempe.



CRIME



Many resources are available for assessing crime rates, types of crimes, and crime trends. Sources such as the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, and the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS), referenced in this section all have additional data available.

Often local jurisdictions are responsible for data collection; not all reporting requirements are consistent across geographic boundaries. Therefore, users may need to consult several resources in order to get a complete dataset. Other factors to consider in evaluating a region's crime and safety data include population density and degree of urbanization, economic conditions, commuting patterns, climate, and citizens' reporting practices of criminal activity.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide database of city, county, and state law enforcement data. The UCR utilizes a Crime Index, defined by the Department of Public Safety as a total of eight offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime in a given geographical area. The Crime Index includes the following: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson.

Crime Index offenses reported in Arizona are displayed in the table below. In 2002, Arizona experienced an increase in the number of reported crimes. The data shows there were 344,184 Crime Index offenses reported in 2002 of which 8.7% were violent crimes and the remaining 91.3 % property crimes. Motor vehicle theft accounted for 16.5% of all property crimes in 2002.

Within Maricopa County, the number of violent crimes reported increased from 17,757 in 2001 to 18,245 in 2002. In both 2001 and 2002, the following Maricopa County based law enforcement agencies reported most of the violent crime offenses: Phoenix, Mesa, Glendale, Tempe, Chandler, the Sheriff's Office, and Scottsdale.

Within Maricopa County, the number of property crimes reported increased from 188,628 in 2001 to 206,660 in 2002. In both years, the law enforcement agencies reporting most of the property crime offenses were the same as those reporting most of the violent crime.

Additional data may be found at:

<http://www.dps.state.az.us/crimereport/default.asp>

NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES ARIZONA 2000-2002						
	2000	Percent Distribution		2001	Percent Distribution	
Total Crime Index	299,823	100%		320,836	100%	344,184
Violent Crime	27,187	9.1%		28,373	8.9%	29,782
Murder	363	0.1%		398	0.1%	384
Rape	1,576	0.5%		1,507	0.5%	1,586
Robbery	7,472	2.5%		8,802	2.7%	7,920
Aggravated Assault	17,776	5.9%		17,666	5.5%	19,892
Property Crime	272,636	90.9%		292,463	91.1%	314,399
Burglary	51,895	17.3%		54,179	16.9%	57,925
Larceny Theft	176,275	58.8%		184,910	57.6%	197,832
Motor Vehicle Theft	43,060	14.4%		51,833	16.2%	56,876
Arson	1,406	0.5%		1,541	0.5%	1,766

NUMBER OF INDEX OFFENSES MARICOPA COUNTY 2000-2002						
	2000	Percent Distribution		2001	Percent Distribution	
Total Crime Index	192,908	100%		206,385	100%	224,905
Violent Crime	17,002	8.8%		17,757	8.6%	18,245
Murder	228	0.1%		293	0.1%	275
Rape	926	0.5%		827	0.4%	896
Robbery	5,361	2.8%		6,486	3.1%	5,981
Aggravated Assault	10,487	5.4%		10,151	4.9%	11,093
Property Crime	175,906	91.2%		188,628	91.4%	206,660
Burglary	34,189	17.7%		35,900	17.4%	37,759
Larceny Theft	109,228	56.6%		113,475	55.0%	123,797
Motor Vehicle Theft	31,868	16.5%		38,478	18.6%	44,180
Arson	621	0.3%		775	0.4%	924

Source: Arizona Department of Public Safety, Crime in Arizona 2000, 2001 and 2002

JUVENILE JUSTICE

In 2002, the 10 most common offenses in the Maricopa County Juvenile Court System included the following (in order of magnitude): truancy, shoplifting, violation of probation, curfew, alcohol, traffic violation, marijuana possession, domestic violence assault, simple assault, and runaways.

Compared to 1998, the numbers of truanancies, traffic violations, and alcohol offenses have increased significantly. Shoplifting violations are down, as are curfew offenses, possession of marijuana, and simple assaults.

The Maricopa County Juvenile Court System categorizes the hundreds of offenses it receives each year into one of nine severity types. The nine types, in order of severity, include: violent, felony/grand theft, obstruction, fighting, drugs, public peace, petty theft, status, and administrative. Status complaints/offenses, which are only illegal due to the offender's age (e.g. truancy, runaway, curfew), accounted for the majority of complaints between 1998 and 2002.

Along with Status complaints, the numbers of violent, felony theft, fighting, drugs, and petty theft complaints are down from their 1998 levels, although in some cases they have been experiencing a rise in more recent years. Only petty theft complaints have seen a steady decline.

Obstruction complaints (defined as illegal acts that impede the enforcement of justice, 75% of which in the case of juveniles are probation violations) are higher than in 1998, along with Administrative/Hold complaints. Administrative offenses account for the smallest number of offenses. They are not illegal, but are creations of the court which help record the court's involvement with a juvenile in certain situations, such as holding a juvenile for another jurisdiction or agency, or conducting a hearing on a matter transferred from another jurisdiction.

During this same five-year period, there was a shift in the source of complaints, many of which began to come from schools. Referrals from schools (truancy) increased to 10.1% in 2002. The Phoenix Police Department remained the main source of referrals, reporting 41% of complaints.



SCHOOL STATUS OF JUVENILES REFERRED
MARICOPA COUNTY 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Juveniles Attending School While Referred	25,867	23,684	25,885	26,315	24,372
% Juveniles Attending School While Referred	70.1%	70.4%	71.8%	71.6%	69.9%

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department Data Book 2002

TEN MOST COMMON JUVENILE OFFENSES
MARICOPA COUNTY 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% change (1998 - 2002)
Truancy	2,003	2,746	4,708	5,117	4,413	120.3%
Shoplifting - Misdemeanor	4,628	4,168	3,861	3,775	3,529	-23.7%
Violation of Probation	3,387	2,979	3,277	2,633	3,482	2.8%
Curfew	4,791	4,030	3,270	3,414	2,458	-48.7%
Alcohol	1,632	1,606	2,064	2,458	2,540	55.6%
Traffic Violation	696	1,059	2,027	2,365	2,610	275.0%
Possess Marijuana	1,692	1,580	1,326	1,538	1,274	-24.7%
Assault-Domestic Violence	1,021	900	1,081	1,060	1,063	4.1%
Assault Simple	1,307	1,102	1,053	1,044	1,012	-22.6%
Runaway	842	822	877	738	862	2.4%
	21,999	20,992	23,544	24,142	23,243	5.7%

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department Data Book 2002

JUVENILE CRIME

According to the Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department, the number of juveniles ages 9-17 in 2002 was just over 461,000; about 5% of the juvenile population of Maricopa County is referred at least once to the Court Center. This equates to about one juvenile in every 19.

In 2002, there were 10,214 requests for juveniles to be detained in Maricopa County, resulting in 9,850 detentions. As explained by the Probation Department, requests usually occur "when a police officer believes that a juvenile, apparently involved in illegal activity, needs to be confined to protect the community or the juvenile himself." A juvenile probation officer assigned to the Detention Screening Unit decides whether to detain or release the juvenile based on Supreme Court Rules and Juvenile Probation Department administrative criteria. Detention screeners are on duty 24 hours a day at the detention facilities (Durango, Southeast).

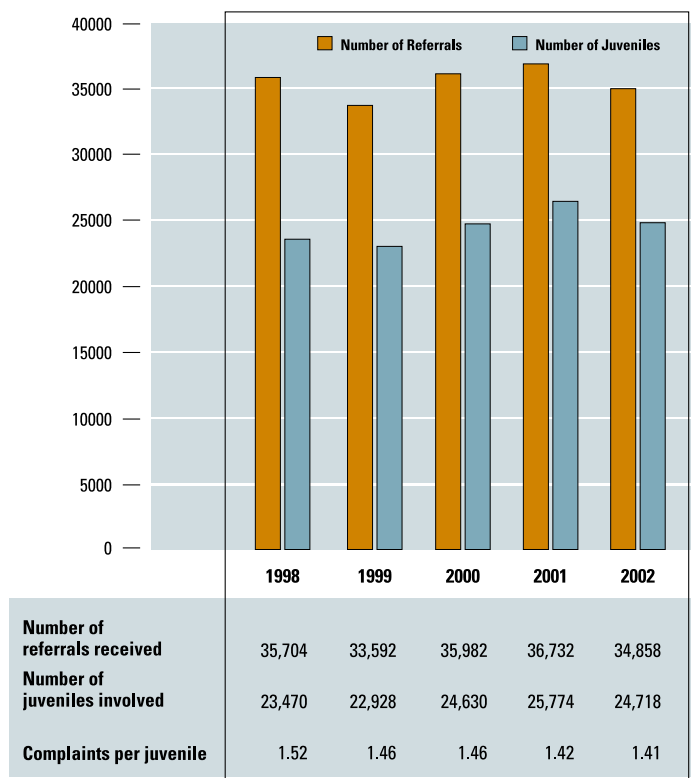
The average daily population in detention increased 9.9% between 1998 and 2002. The average daily population in 2002 was 401 juveniles, with an average 14.7-day stay. Approximately half of juveniles are released from detention in two days or less either because charges cannot be filed against them or a judge has released them upon reviewing their situations more thoroughly.

NUMBER OF JUVENILES BROUGHT TO DETENTION
MARICOPA COUNTY 1998-2002

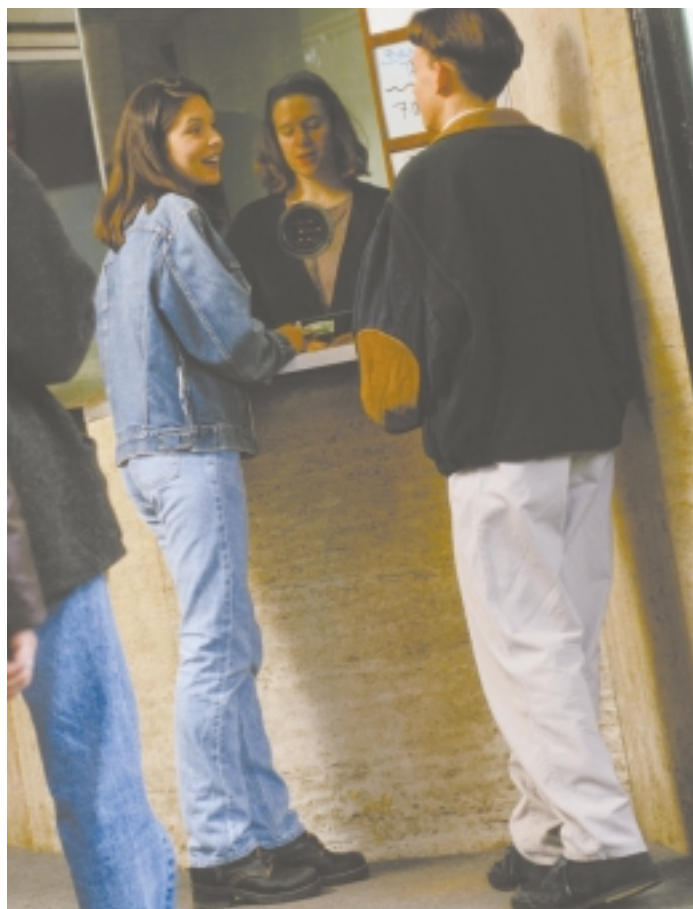
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Juveniles brought to detention	12,066	10,652	10,616	10,484	10,214
Juveniles detained	10,687	9,772	10,159	10,069	9,850
% detained	88.6%	91.7%	95.7%	96.0%	96.4%
Average daily population	365	376	397	404	401
Detention capacity at year end	277	317	357	357	357
Avg. length of stay (days)	12.0	14.0	14.0	14.4	14.7

Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department Data Book 2002

NUMBER REFERRALS TO MARICOPA COUNTY JUVENILES COURT
MARICOPA COUNTY 1998-2002



Source: Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department Data Book 2002



FAMILY VIOLENCE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Department of Economic Security, Community Services Administration (CSA) in collaboration with a number of state agencies and service providers, coordinates the provision of services to victims of domestic and family violence. Services provided to victims include a crisis hotline, emergency and transitional shelter, counseling, case management, and other supportive services.

The number of requests for shelter from family or domestic violence situations in relation to the volume of services provided is reported on an annual basis. In Maricopa County, 20,833 requests for shelter were received and 3,345 women and children received assistance. The percentage of needs remaining unmet decreased slightly between 2000-2002. Additional data may be found at:

http://www.de.state.az.us/csa/publications/pub_dv.asp

The Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence (AzCADV), the Department of Public Safety, and the Governor's Division for Women are each working on improved data collection systems to capture more accurate assessments of requests for shelter from family or domestic violence victims.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Another crucial indicator of the community's well being is the health and safety of our community's children. The data to the right reflects the number of reports Child Protective Services (CPS) received between October 2000 – September 2002.

Between October 2001 and September 2002, CPS responded to 19,976 reports of child abuse or neglect. Of those, 542 were substantiated and the cases were closed, while 712 were provided in-home services, and 541 were provided out-of-home services. In addition, the numbers of substantiated cases contained in the Semi-Annual reports are revised the following term, therefore, some data herein may be subject to change. For the most current and updated data please visit:

www.de.state.az.us/dcyf/cps/report.asp

Of those cases closed, one or more of the following occurred: parents refused services, appropriate referrals were made to community providers, or short-term referrals were provided. These figures are not mutually exclusive, as reports may simultaneously receive in-and-out of-home services.

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The safety of our community's older and vulnerable adult population merits significant attention as well. To this end, Adult Protective Services (APS) operates within the Department of Economic Security's Division of Aging and Adult Administration. APS is mandated to receive and evaluate reported incidents of abuse, neglect or exploitation of incapacitated or vulnerable adults age 18 and older, and to offer available and appropriate services to assist them. The adult may reside independently or in an institution/facility, and the abuse may be self-inflicted or inflicted by another person. As a policy, APS strives to assist adults with remaining in the least-restrictive setting and to maintain the highest level of self-sufficiency. Additional data may be found at: <http://www.de.state.az.us/aaa>

NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR SHELTER AND ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY
MARICOPA COUNTY 2000, 2002

	Arizona		Maricopa County	
	2000	2002	2000	2002
Women and children requesting shelter from DES	23,446	27,678	16,600	20,833
Number of women and children receiving shelter	7,320	8,890	2,436	3,345
Number of requests unmet	16,126	18,788	14,164	17,488
Percent unmet need	68.8%	67.9%	85.3%	83.9%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Community Services Administration, Domestic Violence Fact Sheets, 2001 and 2002.

NUMBER OF REPORTS RESPONDED TO AND SUBSTANTIATED BY CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES
MARICOPA COUNTY OCTOBER 2000 - SEPTEMBER 2002

	Reports responded to by CPS	Substantiated and case closed	Substantiated and in-home services provided	Substantiated and out of home services provided
Oct 2000 – Mar 2001	9401	347	317	226
Apr 2001 – Sep 2001	9585	366	401	209
Oct 2001 – Mar 2002	10,080	296	390	300
Apr 2002 – Sep 2002	9896	246	322	241

Source: Arizona Department Of Economic Security, Child Protective Services, Child Welfare Reporting Requirements, Semi-annual Reports.

NUMBER OF INQUIRIES AND PERCENT SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS
OF ELDER ABUSE, NEGLECT OR EXPLOITATION
MARICOPA COUNTY JULY 2001 - JUNE 2003

	Jul 2001 - June 2002	Jul 2002 - June 2003
Number of inquiries which were reports of alleged abuse, neglect and exploitation	4,847	4,989
Number of reports resulting in field investigations	3,703	3,772
Number of reports assessed without field investigations	1,144	1,217
Percent of abuse allegations substantiated	15.4%	11.0%
Percent of neglect allegations substantiated	29.1%	23.8%
Percent of exploitation allegations substantiated	17.7%	15.3%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Adult Protective Services, Activity Summary, June 2002, June 2003.

CONCLUSION • DATA DEFINITIONS & TECHNICAL NOTES [Demographics • Regional Well Being & Civic Engagement]

The Maricopa Association of Governments and Valley of the Sun United Way gratefully acknowledge the support and guidance of the many data providers, individuals and agencies that contributed to the development of COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS. The dedication of these community members, studying local issues and improving the infrastructure of our region, is invaluable.

Collecting, researching and reporting the data contained in this report underscored the abundance of local data available on certain issues. Often the availability of the data is unknown to community members and organizations, or the capacity for using alternative methods and models for reviewing the data, such as mapping, are limited. For these reasons, the COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS project was designed to display selected data that demonstrate some of these reporting methods, and to demonstrate the technical capabilities on visual data representation. The Maricopa Association of Governments and Valley of the Sun United Way have highlighted just a few of the available resources where data can be found. The COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS partners encourage readers to utilize the sources listed in this publication to pursue additional information.

Accessible information provides our community with a valuable tool for pursuing continued vitality and growth. The data may support grants and program development benefiting the community. Policy makers, service providers, business and community leaders all have an opportunity to disseminate and analyze this and other available data to improve planning and decision-making in Maricopa County. Likewise, it is critical that in those areas where significant data is lacking, the community work together to devise systems for more thorough data collection and use.

To this end, the Maricopa Association of Governments and Valley of the Sun United Way continue to be committed to the use and dissemination of reliable data. Both organizations act as a valuable resource for organizations in search of information. Please visit the Maricopa Association of Governments at www.mag.maricopa.gov or the Valley of the Sun United Way at www.vsuw.org to learn more.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Maricopa Association of Governments and Valley of the Sun United Way encourage the use of the data in this publication. We recommend that the use of specific data contained in this report should be attributed to the original source where appropriate. COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS should be referenced using the recommended citation:

*Maricopa Association of Governments and Valley of the Sun United Way.
COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS: Maricopa Region. Phoenix, AZ: 2004.*

DATA PROVIDER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our sincerest thanks go out to those organizations and associations responsible for gathering and publishing the data and information contained in this report. This and other data are critical to the work of Maricopa County's health and human service professionals and community leaders. The following organizations have provided information contained in this report:

Arizona Department of Economic Security
Arizona Department of Education
Arizona Department of Health Services
Arizona Department of Public Safety
Arizona Secretary of State's Office
Association for Supportive Child Care
Arizona State University Center for Nonprofit Leadership and Management
Maricopa Association of Governments
Maricopa County Department of Public Health
Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County Juvenile Probation Department
United States Census Bureau

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DATA DEFINITIONS & TECHNICAL NOTES

DEMOGRAPHICS

Unless otherwise specified, definitions in the Demographics section of the technical notes are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Municipal Planning Area (MPA)

As defined by the Maricopa Association of Governments, the Municipal Planning Area of each local jurisdiction is based upon the future corporate limits of the jurisdiction. It includes those areas that the jurisdiction anticipates will be annexed into its corporate limits at some future date. Because it reflects a future boundary, the Municipal Planning Area may cover a much larger area and have a greater population than the current corporate limits. Areas within Maricopa County that do not fall within the MPA boundaries of a city or town are aggregated to form a Maricopa County MPA which covers other unincorporated land.

Maricopa County/Region

Because portions of Apache Junction, Queen Creek and Peoria fall outside the boundaries of Maricopa County, the population of the sum of the jurisdictions is not equivalent to the Maricopa County population total. Where the term "Maricopa Region" is used throughout the document, it is in reference to Maricopa County and portions of adjoining Pinal and Yavapai Counties.

Population Density

The population of an area divided by the size of the area. Some examples of population density include: population per square mile and population per square kilometer.

Population Concentration

Population density averaged across a one square mile radius.

Hispanic

Individuals who report that their nation of origin is Spanish speaking, or their lineage, or heritage, is Spanish. A Hispanic person can be of any race.

Other Non-Hispanic/Latino

Individuals who do not report themselves as being classified in any of the six racial categories identified by the Census Bureau.

Asian or Pacific Islander Population

An Asian is defined by the Census as a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." A Pacific Islander is defined as a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander."

African American

A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black, African American, or Negro," or provide written entries such as African American, Afro-American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

Native American

A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Median Income

The median divides the income distribution into equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median.

Poverty Threshold

Census 2000 defined poverty based upon income level and family size in 1999. The thresholds used are shown on page 17.

Citizen

People who indicate that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island area, or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent(s) are citizens. People who indicate that they are U.S. citizens through naturalization are also citizens. Naturalized citizens are foreign-born people who identify themselves as naturalized. Naturalization is the conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth.

Marriage Rate

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, the marriage rate is the number of marriages per 1,000 resident population.

Dissolution Rate

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, the dissolution rate is the number of marriage dissolutions per 1,000 resident population.

Own Child

The Census Bureau defines "own child" as a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consists of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years old. For sample data, own children consists of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years old and who have never been married. Therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations since marital status was not collected as a 100-percent item in Census 2000.

REGIONAL WELL BEING & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Unless otherwise specified, definitions in the Regional Well Being & Civic Engagement section of the technical notes are from the Arizona Department of Health Services.

Low Birth Weight

Low Birth Weight is defined as a newborn weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth.

Pregnancy Rate

The sum of live births, fetal deaths and induced terminations of pregnancy per 1,000 females of childbearing age (15-44).

Fertility Rate

The total number of live births to women of all ages during a calendar year per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44).

Infant Mortality Rate

The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Healthy People 2010 Rates

The rates of hepatitis A, meningococcal disease, and tuberculosis are per 100,000 persons. Except the age-specific mortality rates for suicide, all mortality rates are adjusted to the 2000 standard population and expressed per 100,000 population. The rates based on fewer than 10 cases are not statistically reliable.

Alzheimer's disease

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, Alzheimer's disease is a progressive, irreversible disease characterized by degeneration of the brain cells and commonly leading to severe dementia.

Urban and Rural Areas

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, counties included in a metropolitan area are considered to be urban; counties not included in a metropolitan area are considered to be rural. As defined by the Office of Management and Budget, the following are Arizona's metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs): Phoenix-Mesa MSA (Maricopa and Pinal Counties), Tucson MSA (Pima County), and Yuma MSA (Yuma County). The remaining counties (Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Santa Cruz and Yavapai) comprise Arizona's rural areas.

Registered Voters

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, individuals from the voting age population (age 18 and above) who are registered to vote by the designated cutoff dates for elections in a political jurisdiction, and therefore eligible to vote in those elections. Non-citizens cannot register to vote. In addition, the majority of states and the District of Columbia restrict the voting rights of offenders who have been convicted of and/or served time for felony crimes.

EDUCATION

Licensed Child Care and Group Homes

In Arizona, a childcare center that serves more than four children for compensation and provides regular hours of care must be licensed by the Department of Health Services (DHS). DHS is mandated to monitor centers (one unannounced visit each year) to verify compliance with licensing requirements (basic health and safety standards and compliance with staff-to-child ratios). Childcare homes that serve more than four children for compensation and provide regular hours of service also must be certified by DHS, and DHS is mandated to monitor these homes with at least one announced visit annually.

Accredited Child Care and Group Homes

The National Academy of Early Childhood Programs administers a national, voluntary, professionally sponsored accreditation system to help raise the quality of all types of preschools, kindergartens, child care centers, and school-age child care programs. The Academy is a division of the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), which has existed for over 75 years and is the nation's largest organization of early childhood educators. Early childhood accreditation means that an early childhood program in one of the above settings voluntarily applied for accreditation by the Academy. The program then engaged in an extensive self-study based on the Academy's Criteria for High Quality Early Childhood Program which is verified by trained volunteer teams, then validated and reviewed by a national commission of recognized child care and early education experts. If judged to be in compliance, the program will be granted accreditation for a three-year period. The NAEYC criteria for

accreditation falls into 10 categories: Interaction among Teachers and Children, Curriculum; Relationship among Teachers and Families, Staff Qualifications and Professional Development, Administration, Staffing, Physical Environment, Health and Safety, Nutrition and Food Service, and Evaluation.

The National Association of Family Child Care was formed in 1982 and is a national membership organization working with more than 400 state and local family childcare provider associations across the United States. NAFCC developed its first accreditation system in 1988. The NAFCC's current Accreditation standards began in 1999 and include the following content areas: Relationships, Environment, Activities, Developmental Learning Goals, Safety and Health, and Professional and Business Practices.

Educational Attainment

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree of the highest level of schooling completed.

High school graduate or higher

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, this category includes people whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, people who attended college but did not receive a degree, and people who received a college, university, or professional degree. Individuals who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not high school graduates.

Enrollment

According to the Arizona Department of Education, enrollment is defined as the total count of students who were enrolled on the first day of summer recess, or at any time during the following school year. An unduplicated enrollment count is used to calculate dropout rates more precisely at different levels of analysis. The means of ensuring an unduplicated student count at each level have been built into the enrollment codes used by schools and districts statewide.

Dropouts

According to the Arizona Department of Education, dropouts are defined as students who were enrolled in school at any time during the school year but were not enrolled at the end of the school year and did not transfer, graduate or die. Students not counted as dropouts include those students who: are remanded to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), transfer to home-taught programs approved by the county superintendents; those enrolled in alternative education programs, those who do not return to school because they completed graduation requirements during the summer or at mid-year, those who enter early college admissions programs before graduating from high school, and, those who are enrolled full-time in programs leading to a post-secondary degree.

Dropout Rate

According to the Arizona Department of Education, the dropout rate is defined as the ratio of dropouts to the total enrollment, expressed as a percentage. The number of dropouts in any particular district, grade, gender, or racial/ethnic category is compared to the total enrollment in the same subgroup.

EMPLOYMENT

All definitions in the Employment section of the technical notes are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Employment Concentration

Employment density averaged across a one square mile radius.

Employment by Place of Residence

Employment of workers 16 years or older by geographic location at which they reside.

Unemployed Population

All civilians 16 years old and over were classified as unemployed if they were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed were civilians 16 years and over who: did not work at all during the reference week, were on temporary layoff from a job, had been informed that they would be recalled to work within the next 6 months or had been given a date to return to work, and were available to return to work during the reference week, except for temporary illness.

HOUSING

All definitions in the Housing section of the technical notes are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Median Home Value

Home value for which half of the housing units have a value greater than this midpoint and the other half fall below.

Owner-Occupied Housing Unit

A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Renter-Occupied Housing Unit

All occupied units that are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent.

Gross Rent

The amount of the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment.

Median Gross Rent

Divides the gross rent distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median. Median gross rent is computed on the basis of a standard distribution. Median gross rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

CRIME

All definitions in the Crime & Safety section of the technical notes are from the Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

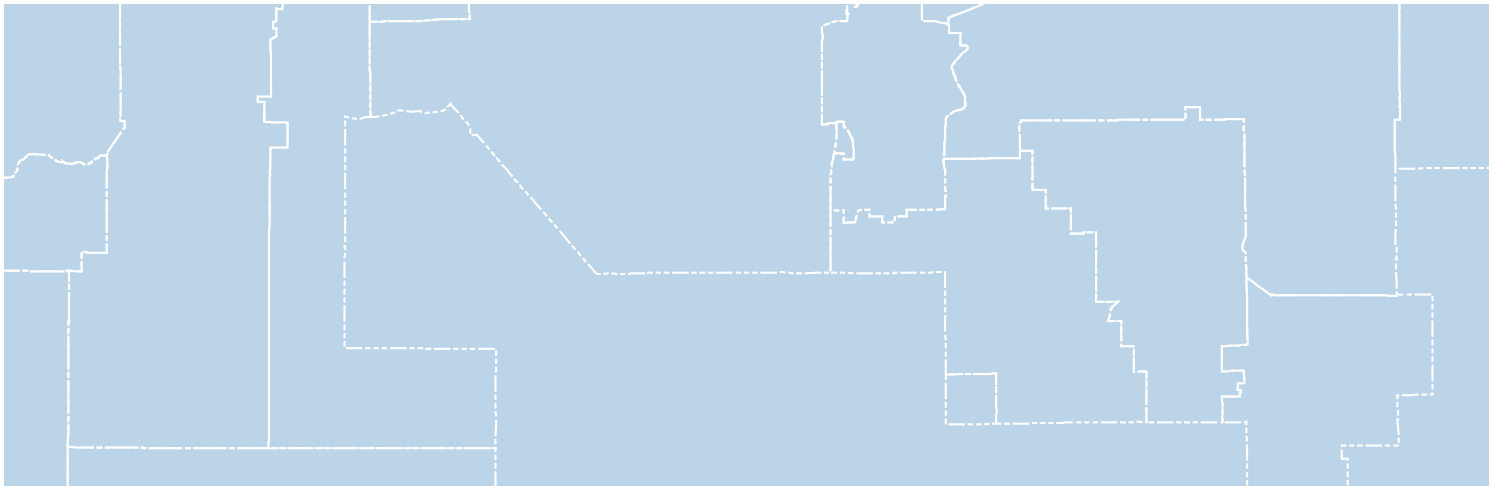
This program collects information on the following crimes reported to law enforcement authorities: violent crimes of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Arrests are reported for 21 additional crime categories. Since 1992, participation in the UCR program has been mandatory. Statistics are received from local police agencies, county sheriff's offices, college and university campus police, and state police agencies. Federal agencies and tribal police agencies do not report to the Arizona UCR program.

UCR Offense Definitions

Offenses in the Uniform Crime Reporting program are divided into two groupings: Part I, and Part II. Information on the number of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, the number of persons arrested is reported each month. Only arrest data is reported for Part II offenses.

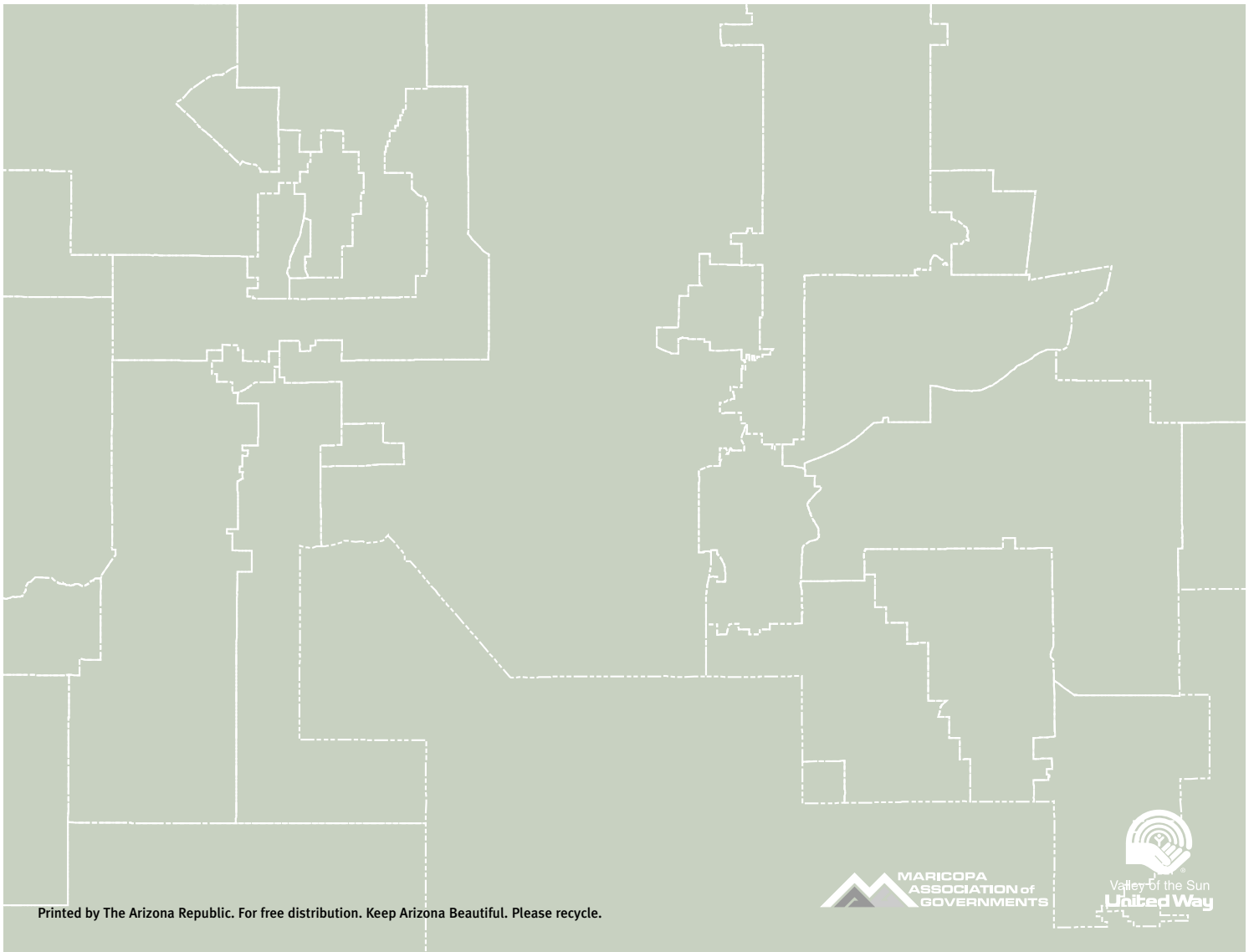
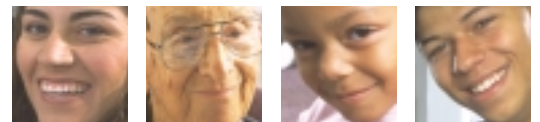
Crime Index

The total of eight offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime in a given geographical area.



COMMUNITYVITALSIGNS

M A R I C O P A R E G I O N



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